

istry of Finance in Spain is a community of officials who are dependents, relatives or sons of ministers.

"They fill all the high offices and are promoted every two years. To consent without protest to this scandalous state of things would be to have lost all sense of manly dignity and every feeling of shame." Following the military example, the signatories give the Government 15 days to make a favorable answer to complaints, such answer to assure the petitioners against reprisals.

Spain's Attitude

Reasons Advanced Why She Objects to Going Into War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If advice received in Washington concerning the progress of events in Spain are any criterion, there is no possibility that the Madrid Government will go into the war. The only possibility would be the development of conditions in the past few days, knowledge of which has not yet reached here, and this possibility is very remote.

From all that can be gathered from authoritative sources, the Spanish people not only desire to maintain peace and neutrality for the sake of remaining tranquil, but they can see no reason why they should ally themselves with any of the belligerents. It is pointed out that none wants war in Spain, and the only problems of the country at this time are internal. They have nothing to do with situations outside.

It has been called to the attention of The Christian Science Monitor that energetic influences have been at work seeking to create the impression outside Spain that there is a possibility that King Alfonso may abdicate. It is said by those in a position to know the real situation that such a result of the present situation is preposterous, as the King is beloved by all his people because of his democratic attitude, and the intimations published today are the first that have appeared.

It has been brought to the notice of this bureau that the most dangerous element in Spain at this moment is what is known as the Lerroux influence of Barcelona. Lerroux, it is said, has a following in Barcelona, and exerts a power over his followers similar to that of Tammany. He is a revolutionary republican, a gambler, and has been in favor of war from the beginning. Incidentally he has grown very wealthy from his concessions to underlings who follow his practices.

It is recalled that Romanones, on the eve of his resignation, sent to the King a letter in which he said he had favored close and more intimate relations between Spain and France, but on a basis that would not involve the entrance of Spain into the war; but he said he found that the country was not in favor of closer relations; and on that account he resigned.

This objection on the part of the Spanish people to closer relationships with France, it is now explained, as mentioned by Romanones and which he saw he could not overcome, reveals a phase of the hesitancy of Spain in entering the war quite apart from the desire to maintain peace. The people of the country, the masses, have never forgotten what the armies of France did in Spain during the Napoleonic wars. It is further made known that Spain has not forgotten the Moroccan incident, when it was possible to gain the ceding of a narrow strip to Spain opposite Gibraltar only by pressure brought to bear upon France by Great Britain. These matters are mentioned in the discussion of the situation merely as matters of fact explaining why the Spanish people are not anxious to go into war on the side of France and why Romanones failed to establish a policy of closer relationships. As for going to war on the side of Germany, that of course, is out of the question, it is explained.

The situation, as presented to The Christian Science Monitor, reveals that Spain has every practical reason for remaining out of the war and no sentimental reason for going into it. The republican element is entirely eliminated, except for the small and mischievous influence ascribed to Lerroux, and the people are united about their King.

Great Spanish Meeting

Parties of Left Urge Government to Break With Germany

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

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MADRID, Spain.—Attention must be called to some very striking statements made at the memorable demonstration of the parties of the Left at the Plaza de Toros, within a little more than a mile of the Palace, a brief account of which has previously been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. Few gatherings in Madrid have created such intense interest and excitement or been fraught with as much importance as this one. The gates of the Plaza were opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and when the meeting began at 10 there were at least 15,000 persons present. Foremost among the distinguished men on the platform was Señor Perez Galdos, Spain's greatest writer. It was inevitable that in the case of a meeting of this kind there should be some interruption and dissension, but such as took place was remarkably small. Señores Albornoz, Ovejero, Castrovido, and Menéndez Pallares were the early speakers. Then, with the rising of Señor Unamuno, the big business began. This orator proceeded to say that they must have no illusions and

that countries which did not intervene in one way or another in the war would not be allowed to intervene in the peace, nor was it enough to limit themselves to assisting the helpless in the country of their enemies. Today the divine right of kings (which was no divine right at all, but simply human) was crashing down. The thrones that remained would tumble also. If, at the end, they did not attach themselves to the basis of this great revolution. On the conduct of sovereigns in Spain and elsewhere depended whether or not republicanism should arise. If the monarchy of Spain persisted on the road it had undertaken, many people who still wished to see a ray of hope in it—because they regarded it as the daughter of the Revolution of September and not of the despotism of Fernando VII—would have no position but to make themselves Republicans. The King might be useful still, but he must see that he was not indispensable. The supporters of neutrality were the supporters of interests, of the "traditional obstacles," because they believed that royal absolutism was the true governmental form. They believed also that in this way they might prolong that poor tired-out official Spain, the Spain of the privileges, the gaudy Spain, the country of the "emigradores" who increased emigration, of illiterate teachers, of the pigeon-hole, of the estimates for kitchen pens, of haggles and hawking. The dignity of Spain was nothing to such interests, and such people. But they made a mistake, for when peace came again the eternal questions would be reproduced in Spain as elsewhere: civil, the religious, the economic, the educational, neither more nor less than in the rest of Europe. It was stupid to think that Spain might be an exception. And then the solution in Spain could not be their own private affair; their conscience would have to be part of the universal conscience. If, on that day, they were not incorporated with Europe, they would blush to be Spaniards, to be called Spanish. And when the other nations enjoyed their peace, there in Spain they would have no peace. It would be gloom for them, they would be orphans of history, separated from all humanity. If the high authorities wished to avoid all that, they must make the revolution from above, breaking with those of the piratical blockade. And if they did not wish to do that, which would be giving a cap of liberty to the King, they, the people, would have to do it themselves. "En fin," exclaimed Señor Unamuno, "we cry 'Viva España!'" But Spain, worthy and free, allied with peoples that are free and worthy, not the Spain that is content to vegetate in history, but the Spain that works for everybody and not for herself alone.

Señor Melquiades Alvarez, the eminent Reformist leader, followed with a powerful speech, in which he said that the voice of duty ennobled by the sentiment of patriotism had brought all the parties of the Left to that meeting and unified them. They appealed to the people as the only and the real sovereign, to decide their history in that solemn moment. What they resolved would prevail. (Here there were loud shouts of "Viva la Republica!") They might be certain that the opinions of no others would prevail. Let them not forget that in modern states the mandate of the people was the only law for the King and for the army; if the King showed himself against that mandate he was a usurper; if the army, it was an undisciplined and malicious oligarchy. That meeting was one of the dignity, they came to defend the honor and the independent life of Spain. Never had the parties of the Right displayed so much insolence and aggressiveness as now. After a violent attack on the Right, the speaker went on to say that during the Sixteenth Century Spain lived apart from the religious struggle, and because of that there was now rooted in the country that fanaticism and spiritual carion which made them misanthropes, and prevented them from joining in the march of history. They had wished also to close their frontiers to the spirit of the French Revolution, with the result that there followed for them an age oscillating between anarchy and slavery. So now, if they would like to isolate themselves and remain indifferent, the independence and integrity of their national life would be placed in danger. He had come to believe that they could not preserve passive neutrality, or strict neutrality, which, as it kept them equidistant, only left them disliked by all. The Spanish Government must be told that justice was not served by that neutrality, but only the ambition of Germany. It should practice its neutrality with a view to the interests of Spain, to the necessities of geography and to their independence, with a clear vision of the future. Had it done so; had its neutrality been benevolent to the Allies, they would have been there on that occasion pervaded by their noble cause. Henceforth, Spain neither could nor should incline herself in any way towards the Central Empires. Their political interests—in them open their spirits to hope, being republicans and democrats!—after the Russian Revolution and the prophetic words of President Wilson, were only embodied in the democratic spirit as opposed to the militarism of the Central Empires. Because of that, they should go with the Allies and yearn for their victory, for if reaction would be dangerous anywhere, there in Spain it would be incalculable, dangerous in the extreme. They were famous for being like Don Quixote—romantic, chivalrous, brave paladins of the cause of the weak. Well then, they had here the fact that this fight was begun against the weak, and that the will of Germany, the pan-German monomania, the greed of conquest, engendered this catastrophe.

It was not strange that the Carlists and even the Maurists were with the

Central Empires, because they feared the people, they lived with their backs to the light of the future, and their passion did not permit them to discover justice; but what was strange indeed was that the Roman Catholicism should be on that side. How would they justify the sacrifice of Belgium, the deportations from France, the sinking of the Lusitania? He would say to them—"Roman Catholics, who are callous, and fanatical, and who, subordinating religion to their political interests, think of what you do, think that the church represents a great moral force among the people, but to maintain that force it is necessary that it should live in association with the sentiments of piety and justice." And if it were not so, if there were divorce with those sentiments, if the church sympathized with barbarism and crime, the prestige of religion would forever sink. He did not consider that the Socialists, or many of the Socialists were right, when they said that at the bottom this war was no more than an economic struggle. The reality was more complex; there was the struggle between two civilizations, one the western, which was their own, and the other exclusively Germanic. There was the heir of the Greco-Latin, and from it had arisen the humanitarian and democratic movement that had influenced the political development of the Seventeenth Century in England and the Eighteenth in France, and which was the base of the independence of America; it was the influence which also contributed to the Italian unity, and determined ultimately the Russian revolution. German thought separated itself, forming its own culture, creating a kind of political pantheism on the basis of the omnipotence of the State, as if it were a divine entity. The life of the Hohenzollerns was an apotheosis of force. They wished Europe to be what Prussia had been for them; they desired hegemony over all the earth. It was necessary that Spain should break relations with Germany. He, in company, with other Reformists, went to France, visited their politicians and went into their trenches. In the trenches he did not know whether to remain on foot or to fall upon his knees, for there appeared before him the soldiers and the convention who carried with them the ideal of redeeming humanity. He did not know which to admire most, the greatness and heroism of that army, or the magnificent virtue of France in having organized it. Let them compare it with that of Spain, and think that their army, through the fault of their Governments, could not conquer in Africa nor earn prestige with the good will and affection of the people. He was a Republican once; he had not permitted himself to be so always; he thought and he continued to think that in the politics of modern peoples the form was not the permanent ideal. He concluded with these words, passionately delivered: "But I think that I tell you in the name of the Reformist Party, that we are here to defend the honor and the future of Spain, and that if anyone opposes himself to that, however exalted he may be, he will disappear from among us." Upon these last words the vast audience rose on its feet, cheering wildly and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Then followed Señor Alejandro Lerroux, the Republican and Radical leader, beginning by a statement of his own political consistency in that only three days after the beginning of the war he had expressed himself in his own paper and subsequently in El Imparcial against neutrality. For sustaining that policy he had suffered hostile manifestations and in Iran he had been pelted with stones. He praised the intervention of the United States as the highest example of abnegation that had been given by any people in modern history. They should congratulate themselves that Spanish Liberal opinion, which had so far slept, spoke that day for the first time. He attributed to diplomacy the evil of having acted always with the object of serving not the interests of the peoples, but the institutions, and sometimes not even the institutions, but merely persons. That diplomacy was to blame for that certain peoples did not give their assistance at the beginning of the war whose action would perhaps have been decisive. It was like that with Holland, because the Queen was of German origin and married to a German. So with Greece, because the King was married to a sister of the Kaiser. Now was the time when countries, masters of their destinies, should define their neutrality not by the caprice of a Government, but by the authority of popular sovereignty. When a people to save a dynasty suffered the loss of a colonial empire, and when a government, without consulting the people nor going to Parliament, proclaimed neutrality, they had reason to think that behind those who govern there was a power that was exercised above or below the Constitution. They must not shirk about in this matter; it was necessary to fight the circumstances face to face, whatever they might be, and they were obliged to say with the utmost clearness that behind the governments there was some one responsible, and they must direct themselves towards that one who was absent from all the national conflicts, the one who was only seen at times of merrymaking and diversion when he could receive applause more or less artificially prepared. (At this, as previously, the audience cheered wildly and gave "Vivas" for republicanism and revolution.) It was not right to express an opinion about the army; but if it were true that, as was the case with other institutions, this one also was with the Right, it was well to declare that Spain could not be neutral, and if she could not intervene it was because the administrative organization and that of the army had been reduced to impotence, which would make itself ridiculous with its sword in hand, but with no organization.

A great sensation was caused when Señor Lerroux made the following re-

markable declaration: "Spain has suffered insults and injuries from Germany, not only through the sinking of her merchant ships, but of a ship which, sailing under the Spanish flag, and with the treacherous approval of the German consul, was bringing to Spain American material for the military workshops of Seville. A submarine sank this cargo, which was worth 2,000,000 pesetas. The State has received 500,000 pesetas, insurance of a fourth part, which it made with a New York company. You did not know of this? No, the Government took very good care to be silent upon it. But we need not be surprised, since the Government was known to have said to the King: 'Before we give up neutrality we shall lose—if necessary, the Balearics and the Canaries!' Democracy with the monarchy is impossible, because the monarchy is not with the people. See the eloquence of what you may notice in the Plaza here. All the boxes are occupied and beflagged; only one is vacant. (The reference to the royal box.) There should be such an absence always, as there will be now in Russia; we need must go, as there, to revolution, with no fear of perturbations, for though these may press more or less severely, the people afterwards will recover peace with the full joy of their own sovereignty. We must set ourselves with resolution against this system which impudently enthrones a personal power, which even usurps the functions of the Red Cross, making it a Sister of Charity. That vacant box speaks to all of us, and the Spanish flag that waves above, and which is the pennon of democracy, completes the story. I invite all friends of the Allies to begin a political offensive, and if necessary an aggressive. Today's meeting is the beginning of a new era."

There was enormous applause when Señor Lerroux finished his speech. The resolutions were then passed as follows: "The persons gathered together at this great national assembly, as the synthesis of their aspirations, declare: First, that Spain cannot remain indifferent and isolated in the present struggle between the nations; second, that for the advantage of Spain's interests her international policy should be developed in the direction of France and England, and their Allies; third, that because of the abuse of our neutrality by Germany we should break off diplomatic relations with that nation, accepting the consequences that may result from this attitude in that Spain may be obliged to defend her honor."

As soon as these resolutions had been passed they were dispatched by automobile to the Premier and the Minister of the Interior. There were lively scenes in the streets after the meeting, but nothing of any consequence occurred.

News Reports Denied

Statement on Spanish Situation by Ambassador Riano

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement was made to The Christian Science Monitor by Ambassador Riano at the Spanish Embassy today:

"News reports circulated in the United States in regard to the interior situation in Spain are absolutely incorrect. Perfect tranquillity prevails both materially and morally. Certain complaints of an interior character in one of the arms of the army have been attended in so far as they are just, and they are in no way related with international politics and far less with the international policy of Spain, which is being developed normally within the monarchical régime and constitutional practices."

ITALIAN INTERNAL POLICY CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—At the meeting of the Milanese Liberal Association under the presidency of Commendatore Muzzi, an animated discussion took place on the present political situation in the country. Most of the speakers were in agreement in condemning the internal policy of the Government as weak and unsatisfactory. An order of the day was brought forward by Professor Ferrari and unanimously approved by those present. It stated, among other provisions, that the Assembly of the Liberal Association had discussed the attitude to be assumed by the Association with regard to the supreme interests of the country, which was now definitely committed to war and to the attainment of a complete and decisive victory. It was felt that the greatest unanimity was required among the people, faced as they were with the enemy outside the country and with secret hostility within the country and with manifest weakness and deficiencies on the part of the Government. They considered that the Liberal Party should prepare a program to come into force after the war, which should bring its fundamental ideals to bear on the political and social changes which the war had imposed on all parties. The resolution also affirmed that the association should take every active means to get all information as to what was required for the maintenance of a strong and confident attitude regarding the internal situation, and that it should act in loyal cooperation with any who were desirous of doing the same thing, whatever party they might belong to. The president afterwards put to the vote an order of the day brought forward by Avvocato Tolla, affirming want of confidence in the internal policy of the Government and in its attitude on the food question. This was approved by the majority of the Assembly, but the Senator and the deputies, the communal councilors and other important persons who were present did not vote.

COMPETENT MEN TO GET PLACES

Plattsburg Camp Gets News That All Men Who Are Fit Will Be Cared For in Quartermaster and Aviation Corps

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—The candidates for commissions at the training camp here have been given the official announcement that there will be places as officers for all the men here now, who show that they will make good officers. Instructions from Washington stated that after the 45 men have been selected from each of the 20 companies now here to officer 20 regiments, the colonel may select 200 men from each regiment for commissions in the Quartermaster's Corps. An indefinite number of volunteers may be enrolled for the Aviation Corps, and five men from each of the two regiments are desired at once for the ordnance service. The latter must be mechanical engineers and will be selected today and sent on Thursday to the Springfield Arsenal.

The aviation section demands men who can pass a most rigid physical examination. The volunteers for this service, even before this late information arrived, numbered about 300, equally divided between the New York and New England regiments, and now that list is expected to exceed 500.

The best qualified reserve officers and candidates will be selected to become officers of the regiment which the training company represents, the officers for the First New England Regiment being selected from the first New England training camp company, etc. The total number of candidates selected and the number of officers in each grade will depend upon the regular Army contingent appointed to each regiment, but it is certain that 45 men will be needed as officers from each company.

The colonels and lieutenant-colonels will come from the regular Army, and it may be that other regular Army men will be on the regimental staff, leaving the majors of the reserve corps for battalion commanders.


Then commissions will be given the next best qualified men, who will be placed on the reserve list. These men are to respond upon call to assist in organizing and training new regiments and to assist in training non-commissioned officers. Then there will be those who desire to enter the Quartermaster's Corps to the number of 400; the Aviation Corps, an indefinite number, and 10 the Ordnance Corps.

Men who give definite promise of being competent officers, with additional training, will be encouraged to enter the next training camp. It is expected that the number of these men will be quite small and will include only young men of natural ability who have had no military experience prior to the opening of these camps. All others will be discharged at the expiration of the three months' tour. Enlisted men of the regular Army or National Guard in this class will be ordered to their respective organizations.

C. M. Warner of Peabody; H. T. Morgan, Hartford; B. H. Cooley, Brookline; James E. Mulcahy, Peabody; J. S. Hunt, Cambridge; C. A. Whitney, 1087 Beacon Street, Boston; Manning W. Morrill, Roxbury; and Roy W. Hall, Needham, all of the Fifth New England Company, were among the rifle instructors on the rifle range when the first shooting by New England companies was started.

H. E. Dyer, Boston, is acting as platoon guide in the First Company, and in the same capacity in the Second Company is Malcolm P. Bail, Dorchester, and Roland T. Beers, Cromwell, Conn.

These details are made in the Sixth Company: Platoon leaders, Albert S. Lane, East Boston; J. A. Langley, Auburndale; Winfield T. Long, Tilton, N. H.; Corporals, Joseph A. Mallory, Lowell; Vincent K. Smith, Hanover; Theodore W. Haskell, Watertown; John Foster, Boston; T. B. Kenney, Boston; Ralph M. Hutchins, North Stratford, N. H.; Norman R. Wood, Pittsfield; John H. Clifford, New Bedford.



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RECEPTIONS TO RUSSIAN ENVOYS IN WASHINGTON


Mission Will Be Welcomed by Secretaries Lansing and Baker and Then by President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Early this afternoon the members of the Russian mission to the United States will be formally received at the White House. They will be greeted by President Wilson on behalf of the nation. Before visiting the executive mansion, the mission will be received by Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of War Baker.

It is expected that this mission will be able, in connection with the Root mission in Petrograd, to accomplish much toward the bringing about of stability. This is the hope entertained by officials. The members of the mission are: A. Bakhmeteff and I. I. Goussakov, Vice-Director of the Customs Department; M. Karpovitch, Attaché of the Chancery of the Department of War; Lieut.-General Roop, representative of the Russian Army; Captain Ledebef, aide-de-camp to General Roop; Captain Chitt, Lieutenant Martynoff, Professor Lomonosoff, member of the Council of Engineers, representative of Ministry of Ways and Communications, and head of the railroad mission; M. Kuprianoff, assistant engineer; M. Balkoff, engineer; M. Postnikov, engineer; M. Volkenau; M. Sak, engineer; M. Dalinoff, engineer; Professor Borodine, representative of the Ministry of Agriculture; M. Putloff, assistant; M. Novitsky, representative of the Ministry of Finance; M. Bertoff, M. Bushkareff, Colonel Oranovsky, representative of Ministry of War for Munitions and Supplies; Captain Visotzky, M. Mallarevsky, press representative.

PARIS, France.—While in a certain section of the press great endeavors are being made to show that Austria should be spared and that all ideas of her dismemberment should be abandoned, it is not to be forced into even closer alliance with Germany, the Vienna Government is quietly working for a separate peace with Russia, says Georges Bienaimé, in La Victoire. The Austrian Socialist Press is peremptorily telling Russian Socialists that their party has no interest in prolonging a war which has been brought about by Tsarism, and therefore, has it any interest in collaborating in the interests of the war with a middle class government, the head of which is Prince Lvoff. The Vienna Liberal Press pretends to a total lack of interest in any idea of conquest. "We do not want any spoils from Russia," our democracy has the greatest respect for the Russian democracy freed from the Tsarist yoke. The Fremdenblatt declares that Austria wants peace, but for humane reasons; "we do not need it as much as our adversaries. They are in a greater plight than we are, and their future is more precarious." The clerical press is almost the only voice which is still lifted in favor of indemnities of war and annexation. These are merely the opinions of journalists, continues M. Bienaimé, but the Austrian Government lets them talk and acts meanwhile. The young Emperor, who is certainly less "1830" than Francis Joseph has resolved to call the Reichsrath for the first time during three years, and even to include Socialists in his government. The imprisoned Slav deputies are to be given their liberty and the 11 Czech deputies who had been condemned for high treason are to be pardoned. All this is intended to impress the Austrian people with the clemency of the Hapsburgs. Nor is this all! Karl Renner, the Scheidemann of Austria, is to be persuaded to enter the Cabinet in order to save the State. Another Socialist, Smeral, vaguely supposed to be a Czech, publishes in the Prague Journal "Prava Lidi" (the Peoples' Rights) articles on the necessity of an entente between Czechs and Germans. The comedy which we foresaw was about to be played has begun. In Prague, in Cracow, in Laysbach and even in Trieste, persons, representatives of the people, will be found to declare that Austria is their country and that they never had the least intention of parting from her. What will the Czech, Slovene, Polish and Italian populations, who for the last 33 months have vainly awaited their deliverance think of this? It is impossible to say, but it certainly is a subject for anxious consideration.



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BRITISH WINGED NAVY IN FRANCE

How the Navy-That-Flies Carries Out Bombing Operations at Night on the German Bases Along the Belgian Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As far as bombing operations are concerned the Navy-That-Flies confines its attentions principally to the German bases along the Belgian coast, and any lurking submarines or vagrant destroyers observed in the vicinity. Bombing is carried out by both aeroplanes and seaplanes, and differs from other forms of war flying in that it is principally performed at night.

The function of the bombing machine is to reach its given objective in as short a time as possible, without provoking more "scraps" on the way than are inevitable to "deliver the goods" and, if not brought down by anti-aircraft fire, to return with all speed. They are not primarily fighters, and when laden with bombs are not theoretically a match for a hostile fighting machine with unfettered maneuvering powers.

Engine trouble over enemy territory means almost infallible capture for the pilot of a bombing aeroplane. Yet, in cases of disablement, rather than come down on the ground and suffer themselves or their machine to be taken prisoner, it is their gallant tradition to try and struggle out to sea. Here they stand about as much chance as a pheasant winged above a lake, but the machine sinks before German hands can touch it.

Now it happened that on one such occasion the descent into the sea of a bombing machine was observed by two French flying boats which were out on patrol. The distressed machine was still within range of the shore batteries, and the Boches, smarting under the effect of the bombs she had succeeded in dropping, were retaliating in the most approved Germanic manner by plastering the helpless machine with shrapnel as she slowly sank.

The two French flying boats sped to the rescue and alighted in the water beside the wrecked British machine. One embarked the observer, who was wounded, and in spite of redoubled fire from the shore, succeeded in returning safely. The other French flying boat actually embarked the remaining occupants of the bombing machine, but was hit as it rose from the water, and fell disabled. The French pilot, seeing a Boche seaplane approaching and a bevy of small craft inshore coming out against them, scribbled a message to say that his venture had failed; he found time to add, however, with true Gallic dauntlessness of spirit, "Vive la France!" This missile he fastened to the leg of his carrier pigeon and succeeded in releasing it before rescuers and rescued were taken prisoners.

From time to time curt official announcements of successful bomb raids upon German destroyer and submarine bases appear in the press. It may be that the naval honors or casualty lists are swelled thereby. But no one who has not stood in the wind that blows across the bomber's aerodrome at night, in those last tense moments before the start, can form any idea of the conditions under which these grim laurels are earned.

One by one the leather clad pilots conclude their final survey and climb up into their machines. They adjust goggles and gloves; there is a warning "Stand clear!" and the darkness fills with roaring sound as No. 1 starts his engine. For a moment longer he sits in the utter isolation of darkness and the deafening noise of his own engine. No further sounds can reach him; not another order nor the valedictory "Good luck!" from those whose lot it is to only stand and wait. He settles himself comfortably and fingers the familiar levers and throttle; then, with a jerk the bomber starts along the unseen ground, gathers way, and rising, speeds droming into the darkness like a gigantic cockchafer. A moment later No. 2 follows, then another, and another. The night swallows them and the sound of their engines is lost.

A couple of hours later in one of the gray-painted huts that fringe the aerodrome a telephone bell jangles. The squadron commander picks up the receiver and holds converse with a tiny metallic voice that sounds very far away; the conversation ends, he puts on his cap and goes out into the darkness; a few minutes later a sudden row of lights across the aerodrome make bright pin-pricks in the darkness. From far away in the air comes the hum of an engine growing momentarily louder. It grows louder and clearer as the homing machine circles overhead, and finally comes to earth with a rushing wind and the scramble of men's feet invisible.

The pilot climbs stiffly out of his seat, pushing up his goggles, and puckers his eyes in the light of the lanterns. "Got 'em," he says, laconically. "Seaplane sheds on the mole. Time for another trip!"

There is time, it appears. He answers questions curtly and his replies are very much to the point.

Their "Archies" are shooting well, and they've got a lot more searchlights at work than they had last time. Rather warm work while it lasted. He thinks No. 1 was hit and brought down in flames. No. 2 seemed to have engine trouble this side of our lines on the way back. No. 3 ought to be along soon. And while he grunts monosyllables, there is a whirling overhead and No. 3 returns, loudly demanding a fresh supply of

bombs with which to put an artistic finish to a row of blazing oil-tanks. They climb into their machines again and lean back resting, while the finishing touches are put to the machines and their freight. Then once more they soar up into the night.

Dawn is breaking when No. 4 returns, more monosyllabic than ever. It came off all right, but No. 3 had seemed to lose control and slid down the beam of a searchlight with shell and balls of red fire (some new stunt, he supposed) bursting all about her. However, she got her bombs off first and touched up something that sent a flame 200 feet into the air. He himself bombed a group of searchlights that were annoying him, and some trucks in a railway siding. But it came off alright.

Now the seaplanes, who undertake much the same sort of job, keep pigs, and contemplate their stern mission with an inextinguishable and faithless sense of humor. This may be accounted for by the fact that they are more in touch with the native element of the Navy-That-Flies and share much of its light-heartedness in consequence.

Aerial gymnastics are not in their line. They fight when they must and the straightest shot wins. If hit, unless hopelessly out of control they take to the water like a wounded duck. If the damage is beyond temporary repair they sit on the surface and pray for the dawn and a tow from a friendly destroyer.

No aerial adventure is ever recounted (and the array of D. S. O. ribbons round their mess table is witness of the quality of these blind-fold flights) without its humorous aspect well nigh obliterating all else. One who fought a Zeppelin single-handed with a Webley-Scott pistol and imprecations found himself immortalized only in the pages of a magazine of Puck-like humor they published (fate and funds permitting) monthly. Another, disabled on water off an enemy's port, succeeded in getting his engine going as the crew of an armed trawler were leaning over the bows with boathooks to secure him. He rose from the water beneath their outstretched hands, and recalled, with breathless merriment, nothing but the astonishment on the Teutonic faces. A third, similarly disabled, was approached on the surface by a German submarine. He raked her deck with his Lewis gun and kept her at bay by the simple expedient of picking off every head that appeared above her conning tower—until she wearied of the sport and withdrew. From a seaplane point of view it was a pretty jest.

The Navy-That-Flies is quickly building up its own peculiar and imperishable traditions. Not least of these is the seaplane's invincible gaiety of spirit.

TRIPLE INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, England.—The high state of tension in the labor world which has been gradually developing was shown in the speeches made at a meeting of railwaymen and transport workers held recently at Hull. Mr. George Clark, secretary of the Hull and district council of the National Union of Railwaymen, presided, and in his opening remarks said Hull was the first town in the United Kingdom to form a committee under the new triple industrial alliance of railwaymen, transport workers and miners.

He then went on to show how the workers in the alliance could mutually help each other in case of trade disputes arising, and stated that the first care of the committee would be to eliminate nonunionists from their ranks.

A resolution was then moved, by Mr. A. Bellamy, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, giving full support to the formation and work of the triple industrial alliance of railwaymen, transport workers and miners, and expressing appreciation of their efforts to prevent the introduction of indentured colored labor into Great Britain. The resolution further urged the three executive committees to declare against and prevent industrial conscription, which meant the enslavement of the working classes; and favored a far-reaching national propaganda to secure a real measure of control by the workers of their respective industries. The alliance, Mr. Bellamy pointed out, had been formed to take action only in cases of national or vital importance. It was not intended to be used on all and every occasion. During the war, he continued, the liberties of the people had been gradually curtailed. The nation had accepted a measure of military compulsion; and he feared that if the present policy was persisted in it would end in disaster. There was, he declared, ineptitude in high places, and ineptitude as well as poverty or famine tended to produce revolution. Food and work were both being inadequately distributed. A change was bound to come, quickly perhaps, perhaps not. In any case, he believed, there was bound to be a revolution in the country. Revolutionary thought, Mr. Bellamy declared, was already permeating the consciousness of the people, and when the whole nation became imbued with it, revolution would come. He and those who acted with him, he continued, were prepared to preach the gospel of discontent even in the midst of the present war. Whenever the time came, he added, and it was necessary to use their whole force, it could be used most effectively through organized sources.

In supporting the resolution, which was carried, Mr. Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, pointed out that if transports were held up in Great Britain for two days the country would be within measurable distance of starvation. It should not be forgotten, he said, that the three bodies forming the alliance are internationally organized.

PEASANT UNIONS' ORIGIN IN RUSSIA

Revival of Organization Brought About by Crisis of 1905, Says M. Tchernooff—Work for Constituent Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Tchernooff contributes an extremely interesting article to La Victoire on the genesis of the Russian peasant unions. They are, he says, a revival of an organization which was brought about by the crisis of 1905 and which the revolution of March last has brought to life again. For a long time the revolutionary Socialists have endeavored to organize the peasants. The "Zemlia et Volia" (the Land and Liberty), the first powerful revolutionary organization, attempted under the influence of Lavroff, Tchernochevski and Bakounine, to make of the rural commune, the "mir," the kernel of the future land organization of Russia. The peasant classes did not at first realize the importance of the movement, though peasants figured among the organizers of the first political movements, and they also pushed all over the country the attempt to enter once more into relations with the peasants was again made in 1893 by a group of revolutionaries who had established the "Rural Association for the Defense of the Rights of the People" in Russia. In agreement with certain exiles abroad and with the approbation of the collaboration of Lavroff, one of the chief organizers of the "Zemlia et Volia," a Socialist Agrarian League was formed in 1900 with the object of getting the peasants to enter into a combined action with the proletariat of the towns. Quantities of pamphlets were published abroad, translated and distributed in the Russian countryside; but the great distance between the villages, and the backward state of the peasants did not allow of any appreciable results.

The 1905 crisis brought about a continuous agitation, even among the peasant classes. In order to organize them and to give them a constitutional and legal means of expression, a few intellectuals decided to form a party to be known as the Peasant Union. A small committee was constituted in Moscow which met in the Khivro Market, in the premises of the night refugees' administration, an official establishment. Thus a first meeting was called of 63 persons sent by the Moscow government, and a few neighboring governments. The resolutions which were adopted at this meeting and which were known as the May resolutions, were printed in order to be distributed in the country districts, their aim being to bring about a regular representation of the peasant population. The members of the propaganda committee very cleverly placed themselves under the auspices of a powerful society known as the Moscow Free Association of Rural Economy, recognized as of public utility, and benefiting by large Government grants. The new group's administrative council was presided over by M. Puzankovitch, a veteran in the cause of liberalism, and a determined partisan of the Zemstvo; Tann, a well-known writer, gave the support of his pen. Restaurants were opened in various parts of the Moscow government for propaganda purposes; and, a curious fact, in Moscow, the propaganda was facilitated by the hospitality extended to the peasants and to the intellectuals who mixed with them, by the Countess Bobrinski. It was at these meetings held at her house that the first plans for organization were formed which were destined in their day to become centers of propaganda. The peasants showed an extraordinary readiness to come to these meetings. They often traveled long distances, the journey sometimes occupying several days, impressing the intellectuals by their clear grasp of the direction in which their own interests lay. It seemed that a kind of peasant intelligence was forming, capable of following political discussions with interest. The governments of Toul, Orel and Koursk came under the activities of this propaganda work. A similar movement, though an independent one, suddenly took shape in the Don territory, where a military population composed of 1,184,524 Cossacks are the neighbors of a civilian population comprising half a million people, most of them peasants. The Cossacks, though possessing privileges, gradually lost the advantages which they enjoyed and joined hands with the peasants. A peasant Cossack, M. Mazurenko, on his return from the war in Manchuria, assisted by his brother, started a movement in his own part of the country and went to Moscow carrying a number of resolutions, and accompanied by a delegation which expressed the wishes of 200,000 peasants and Cossacks.

On Aug. 31, 1905, was held the first congress, which in the eyes of its promoters, appeared a veritable peasants' Constituent Assembly. The peasant delegates represented every part of Russia; the accent of the inhabitants of the North was heard with the melodious, singing tones of the Little Russian. One hundred peasants represented 21 different governments or territories. The great idea expressed was that the land was the gift of God, just as air, water and light, and it should belong to the people who cultivated it. A resolution was passed stating that the lands belonging to the convents, the churches and the royal domains should be expropriated without any indemnities. As for the private landowners, a part of their land was to be left to them, and for the rest it was decided that legitimate compensation should be paid them, to be fixed by a Constituent Assembly.

Oct. 17, 1905, served to hasten the propaganda of the Peasant Union. In nearly every district there were from five to six villages which recognized the organization, and a new congress was held on Nov. 2, 1905, in Moscow, at which were present 105 delegates. The resolutions formerly passed were once more adopted and it was decided that the Peasant Union should enter into relations with the factory and railway workers. It was also declared that if the Government attempted any action against the Peasant Union the congress would reply by a refusal to pay taxes and to provide recruits and reservists, and by a propaganda aiming at causing the withdrawal of money from the savings banks and of the stock owned by peasants from the banks. At the same time, the union passed a resolution in favor of an ardent campaign against the excessive use of alcohol, because, as the resolution stated, "it is necessary that the peasants, to fight for the possession of the land, should prove their fitness particularly by their temperance." The Government considered that this congress was of a dangerous nature and ordered the arrest of the delegates. The congress replied by a manifesto directing its members not to pay taxes and to refuse to provide recruits. The effect was tremendous. The members of the executive of the Peasant Union were arrested in 23 governments. Large numbers of peasants who had joined the movement were deported en masse, the central prison in Moscow where political criminals are placed provisionally, preparatory to their deportation received more than 10,000 peasants. The same number entered the prison at Kharkoff. Though disorganized by these arrests the executives of the union reorganized themselves in some regions. They did not take any direct part in the Duma election, but the Peasant Union installed the peasant delegates to the Duma in a lodging which has since become historical. No. 111 of the Niewskaia, so that they might be free from Government attentions. Here they had the opportunity of meeting some revolutionary Socialists, notably Miakotine and Victor Tchernooff. The peasant deputies numbered 70 in the first Duma and they published a news sheet which was distributed all over the country districts. About this time came from Saratoff two deputies, Anikine and Ghilkin, who proposed the name Workers' Groups instead of that of Peasant Union. This new appellation had been adopted at Saratoff to designate both the working men and the peasants. It was immediately adopted, and thus was founded the Workers' and Labor Group. Attempts were made to separate the two classes, but the impossibility of self organization under which the peasants labored made it imperative for them to choose as deputies the more active elements provided by the Labor Group, but the idea of a congress of the Peasants Unions was not abandoned. The Peasant Union has now once more formed itself with the idea of giving autonomous representation to the peasants and to prepare them for the work of the Constituent Assembly.

LAKE ABORIGINES TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the museum of Phillips Andover Academy, will conduct this summer an archaeological expedition along the shores of Lakes Champlain and George in an endeavor to obtain additional information regarding the aborigines. He has now completed his arrangements and is expected to arrive in Burlington with a crew of experienced men on June 22. Professor Moorehead will pay especial attention to locating the sites of the camps of the Indian tribes rather than attempting to collect any specimens of especial interest, although this will also be done. He has made a survey of this kind in Maine and New Hampshire as well as parts of Massachusetts. It is his intention to make a general survey of entire New England.

The work here is expected to occupy several weeks if not the entire summer. The local students of the archeology of this section are rather skeptical as to the results of the expedition, for they are of the opinion that the territory has been thoroughly gone over so many times that there is little left to be discovered.

STATISTICS ON BRITISH CROPS

Figures Indicate Need for Increasing Wheat Production—Schemes to Raise Output in Progress All Over Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The need for increasing the area of arable land in Great Britain is sufficiently apparent, but it is made clearer from a few figures taken from the crop statistics for the United Kingdom in 1915 and 1916, issued by the Board of Agriculture. In 1915 there was a yield of 1,635,000 tons of wheat as compared with 2,048,000 tons in 1915, or a decrease of 413,000 tons. Oats showed a decrease of 150,000 tons, from 3,148,000 tons in 1915 to 2,994,000 tons in 1916. Barley, on the other hand, increased from 1,112,000 tons in 1915 to 1,251,000 in 1916, an increase of 39,000 tons, while potatoes showed a decrease of 2,071,000 tons, from 7,540,000 tons in 1915 to 5,469,000 tons in 1916. The 1916 crops of beans, peas, turnips and swedes also showed a decrease compared with the 1915 crops.

Schemes for increasing production are being basily pushed all over the United Kingdom, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire a series of farmers' meetings are being held to consider the Government's scheme for increasing the arable area for next year's crops. An appeal has been made to English farmers to bring 3,000,000 additional acres under the plow, and of this the West Riding's share is about 100,000 acres.

At a meeting held at Wetherby, in Yorkshire, Maj. J. W. Dent, chairman of the West Riding war agricultural executive committee, which is responsible for carrying out the increased production scheme in the West Riding, gave some explanation of the proposals. Farmers, Major Dent said, could do a great deal in the cultivation of their crops between now and the harvest. Extra care should be taken in weeding and hoeing the corn crops, and foul crops should be avoided. Fields on which there was a reasonable prospect of obtaining a good crop during the next few years should be plowed. Labor and materials, of course, presented a difficulty, and it was therefore advisable, as far as possible, to plow out whole fields in order to avoid the necessity for fencing. While it was essential to bring more land into cultivation, Major Dent said, it must not be forgotten that the production of existing arable land must be increased to the utmost. If the whole of the arable farms in the country were brought up to the standard of production of the best farms he thought the amount of foodstuffs produced could be nearly doubled, and he saw no reason why it should not be done. On his own estate he believed it would be possible to increase the production on the existing arable land 30 or even 40 per cent.

He urged each farmer to find out definitely what he would require in the way of labor, seeds, fertilizers, machinery, and capital, to enable him to carry out what he proposed to do to increased production. When the executive had obtained all the necessary information, they could then approach the Government with a definite statement of what had been asked for and what it was proposed to do, if the necessary labor, machinery and capital were forthcoming. Farmers would have a very strong case to put before the Government, Major Dent thought, when they had a definite offer to make.

On the question of labor he warned the farmers against expecting to get the labor most acceptable to them. Besides the soldier labor, which they hoped to get, and the national service volunteers, Major Dent laid considerable stress on employing women. Women had saved the situation in the case of munitions, he said, and he thought if farmers would only enter heartily into the scheme the women had a great future before them in helping out with the land question.

The need for increased food production was also discussed in Scotland at a meeting of the District Agricultural Committee of West Lothian, which Mr. William Barber of the Scottish Board of Agriculture addressed in Edinburgh.

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ARMY AVIATOR ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Military aviators trained at North Island have been ordered to five of the six educational institutions chosen by the War Department to give preliminary theoretical aeronautical instruction to officers of the aerial reserve. The officers assigned are:

Captain Benjamin Mills to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Capt. A. N. Krogstad to the University of California, Capt. Charles E. Benedict to the University of Illinois, Capt. Ralph H. Cousins to Texas State University and Capt. Howard Davidson to Cornell University.

GEN. WOOD EXTOLTS WORK OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—"The work of American women in this war starts at the very battle line and extends back to the home," declared Major-General Wood in an address at the Bijou Theater here. "The care and encouragement of the men is more than half the battle." Fifteen thousand Red Cross members were enrolled following a huge parade and mass meeting.

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BIG SHIPYARDS BEGUN IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BERWICK, La.—Following orders received from Washington, actual work has begun by Janse Brothers, Boomer, Crane and Howe, contractors and engineers of New Orleans, on shipyards which are expected to be the largest in the State. They will be known as the Atchafalaya Shipyards and will cover a site of 40 acres.



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STATE SELLING LITTLE FARMS

California Offers 10,000 Acres in Land Colonization Experiment—Buildings to Be Erected Upon Small Tracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Legislature at its last session passed an act providing for the purchase by the State of 10,000 acres of improved land and its subdivision into small tracts upon which those of small means may settle under conditions which shall be favorable to the success of the settler. The purpose of this experiment in land colonization is to bring about conditions of settlement that shall make it profitable and attractive for a large number of people to take up the farming of small tracts, it having been determined by thorough investigation that, because of the high price of land and for other reasons, successful farming has come to be a matter of large investment, and that the whole agricultural situation has therefore come to be attended with unsound social and economic conditions.

The 10,000 acres will be purchased by the State, buildings will be constructed thereon, and the land laid out in small tracts and sold at a reasonable price on easy terms. Unless the settler is able to pay one-half the purchase price of a farm, he is required to apply to the Federal Farm Loan Bank for a loan of one-half of the appraised value of his tract and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements. Purchasers are given 40 years within which to repay loans by means of which they have purchased the property, but the loans may be repaid at any time after five years from the time of purchase. It is expected that the \$250,000 appropriated by the State for carrying out the project will be returned within 50 years with interest at 4 per cent.

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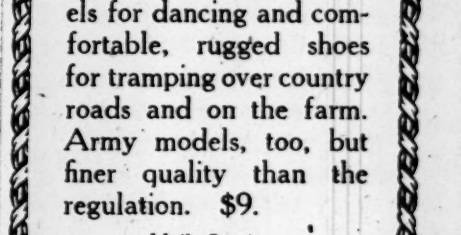
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Electrical Association it was stated that Montreal has the cheapest electrical power of any industrial center in America. This is due to the fact that there is an abundance of water power near the city, which can be converted into current and transmitted to the city cheaply. It was said that 100 times the amount of light can be purchased today which could be bought for the same money 25 years ago.

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"FAIR HARVARD" ODIST HONORED

Plans for Cooperation of Alumni,
Sargent Family and Universal-
ists to Preserve Sargent-Mur-
ray-Gilman House

Plans for the preservation of the Sargent-Murray-Gilman house in Gloucester, the birthplace of Samuel Gilman, the author of "Fair Harvard," have been formulated for the cooperation of the Harvard alumni, the Sargent family, and the members of the Universalist church, in the purchase of the house, its restoration, and the creation of an adequate endowment.

Like many of the other colonial structures of the same period, the Sargent-Gilman-Murray house commands interest for its architectural style and the historic events for which the house and its inhabitants are chiefly noted. This superb colonial mansion was erected in 1768 by Winthrop Sargent as a present to his daughter, Judith Sargent, on her marriage to the Rev. John Murray, father of American Universalism. John Singer Sargent, the painter, is a direct descendant of Winthrop Sargent, and Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent, the arboriculturist and director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, is a direct descendant of Daniel Sargent, a brother of Winthrop Sargent, both sons of Epes Sargent.

To the Murray and Sargent families one looks not solely for the beginnings of American Universalism, for with these two families is intimately connected one of the most important struggles for the freedom of conscience in the United States, namely, the establishment of the right of the individual to support the church of his choice and no other.

Under the laws of the Commonwealth at that time, every individual was obliged to contribute towards the support of the churches of the established order, that is, Congregational, Unitarian, or Baptist. When the Universalists, under the leadership of the Rev. John Murray, refused to pay these taxes, the goods of Epes and Winthrop Sargent were seized and sold by the authorities.

During the long and celebrated legal contest which followed—in which such eminent lawyers as Rufus King, later Vice-President of the United States, James Sullivan and Theophilus Parsons were engaged—the Sargents were the financial backers of Murray and his followers in their efforts to establish the right of the individual to give his financial support only to the faith of his choice.

As one historian has said, "This right would probably have been established in time had there been no Universalists in Gloucester. This is, however, where the fight was made and the victory won, and it is hardly too much to say that without the assistance of the Sargent family this could not have been accomplished."

Chief interest in the house for Harvard men dates from 1791, the year of the birth of Samuel Gilman. Some years later his mother moved to Salem, so that when he entered Harvard in 1807 he was recorded as coming from that town. Graduating with the class of 1811, along with Edward Everett and other members of the "best beloved class," Samuel Gilman entered a mercantile house, but in the same fall he enrolled in the graduate school at Harvard for a theological education, the present Divinity School of Harvard not being officially set apart as a professional school until five years later. After securing the meager theological education provided at that time, in a single year, Samuel Gilman took up teaching in a Boston school, and in 1817 he began a service of two years as tutor in mathematics at his alma mater. Early in 1819 he went to Charleston, S. C., to preach as a candidate in the Second Independent Church, and for nearly 40 years he was minister to the Unitarian Church in that city.

His services in Charleston were commemorated in 1916 when the tower room in the Old Unitarian Church was dedicated in his honor by Harvard graduates, numbering 365, who contributed to the expense of the memorial. The church was remodeled during his pastorate, but the exterior walls, built in 1774, were left standing and the interior restoration of 1852 included the reproduction of the Henry VII. Chapel of Westminster Abbey.

It was the custom of Samuel Gilman to journey north from Charleston to New England for his summer vacations, and it was during one of these periodic journeys that he was requested to write the ode to be read at the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College celebrated on Sept. 8, 1836.

"Fair Harvard," it is said, was written at short notice in answer to a request for a song appropriate to the anniversary while the Rev. Mr. Gilman and his wife were guests of their brother-in-law, Judge Fay, in what is now Fay House of Radcliffe College. Of the impression which the poem made at its first public rendition by a chorus, Harvard men are indebted to an account of the exercises written by Mrs. Gilman, who, by the way, enjoyed a wider literary reputation than her husband.

It is interesting to note that the music with which "Fair Harvard" has always been associated was originally the setting for Moore's song, "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms," Of the poem one graduate has written, "It is the noblest college song yet written in America, a hymn in spirit if not in form, stately, dignified, suited to the 'jubilee' and the 'festival-rites' for which it was written, but touched with a warmth of emotion which makes it an uplifting conclusion for every Harvard festival."

Recognition of Gilman's poetic ability was made by his classmates who

elected him class poet, and in 1815 he was chosen to deliver the annual Phi Beta Kappa poem. Throughout his career he was continuously contributing verse and prose to various magazines, and he also contributed translations of several literary productions in languages other than his own, but none of these either in merit or esteem have received the praise accorded to "Fair Harvard" by successive classes of Harvard graduates.

Present plans provide for the purchase of the Sargent-Murray-Gilman house by the three groups of persons most intimately interested in its preservation. The care of the house and endowment, which it is hoped will be raised when conditions are favorable, will be administered by a board of trustees representing those chiefly concerned in the preservation of the house. It is the hope of the committee of Harvard graduates raising funds among the alumni that as many graduates as possible contribute to the fund, and the committee closes its appeal with the hope that "each graduate will contribute at least \$1. or more if possible."

The graduates committee has the following members: Charles W. Eliot '33, president-emeritus of Harvard; Prof. Charles S. Sargent '62, Nathan Matthews '75, John Lowell '77, Prof. Barrett Wendell '77, William R. Thayer '81, Charles P. Curtis '83, William C. Endicott '83, George R. Agassiz '84, Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge '87, Philip P. Sears '89, Guy Lowell '92, Guy Murchie '95, and William S. Appleton '96.

NO EXERCISES IN GRADE SCHOOLS

Elementary schools in which the intermediate or junior high schools are to be organized next September will hold no graduation exercises this year, the majority of the pupils who would otherwise graduate going on in the new intermediate school. Pupils not continuing will receive diplomas but without the usual accompaniments. The new schools will be opened at the Mary Hemenway, Abraham Lincoln, Lewis, Robert Gould Shaw, John Winthrop, U. S. Grant, Henry L. Pierce, Emerson, Hancock and perhaps the Chapman.

The organization of the intermediate schools, which will care for a large number of children who would otherwise have been eligible for high school, will mean a reduction of high school pupils next year, and a consequent surplus of about 50 high school teachers, necessitating a readjustment of the teaching force which may be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the School Committee.

The department of household science and arts, Miss Josephine Morris, director, has distributed a pledge to all the girls in the department. The signer promises to assist her mother during the summer to prevent food waste in the home, by carefully preparing food, by avoiding unnecessary waste in serving and by using all leftover food materials for making dishes for another meal.

EXERCISES TO BE SIMPLE
LEXINGTON, Mass.—In accordance with the idea of simplicity advocated for this year by the State Board of Education on account of the war, the annual graduation exercises of the 46 seniors of the Lexington High school in the Town Hall this evening, will be very simple. The chief feature will be an address by Dr. Lemuel Murlin, president of Boston University.

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One is to protect—the other to beautify. Paint that doesn't do both is not good enough for your buildings.

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HIGH STANDARD
LIQUID PAINT
—the investment paint—both protects and beautifies. It also covers more surface than hand-mixed or ordinary paints. Goes on easier, and holds its color. Ask for the High Standard color card and see your relative soon.

BURDITT & WILLIAMS COMPANY
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HOOVER GIVEN DEFERRED HONOR

National Food Administrator Re-
ceives Sheepskin Accompanying
Degree of LL.D. Awarded by
Brown University Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator of the United States, who was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Brown University, in absentia, today presented himself with other honored guests at the one hundred forty-ninth commencement exercises in the First Baptist Church, and received his sheepskin from President Faunce. Mr. Hoover was applauded vigorously when he went upon the platform. In making the presentation, President Faunce said:

"One year ago Brown bestowed on you the degree of doctor of laws in absentia in these words: 'Man of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, giving to all the nations an example of a charity swift in action, effective in organization and instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood.' 'These 12 months have only confirmed that judgment. You pass now from the service of a desolate land and a grievously wronged people to the service of a great republic which has sworn that that land shall be rehabilitated and those wrongs redressed.'"

Honorary degrees were this year conferred as follows: LL.D., Lindley M. Garrison, New York; Samuel H. Ordway, New York; Samuel C. Eastman, Concord, N. H.; Litt. D., Prof. Della Lore Sharp, Boston University; Prof. Stephen B. Leacock, McGill University, Montreal, D. D., the Rev. Peter C. Wright, Philadelphia; the Rev. Frank A. Smith, Elizabeth, N. J.; S. C. D., Prof. John E. Bucher, Brown University, A. M., Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, Rochester, N. Y.

Vermont University

Many Commencement Features Om-
itted on Account of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—The commencement of the University of Vermont will be cut short this year owing to the war and a number of the usual features will be omitted. Commencement begins on the night of June 22, and will continue through the following Monday, when the degrees will be conferred. This shortens the season by two days.

This year the alumni breakfast will be cut out as will the fraternity reunions and nearly all of the social functions. The senior "prom" will be held on Saturday night and will be brought to a close at midnight, an hour or two earlier than usual. Nearly the entire graduating class of the medical college is serving with the colors and the degrees will be conferred by proxy. The seniors in the agricultural college are at work on the farms and the engineers are most of them absent in training camps.

LEXINGTON SCHOOLS CLOSE
LEXINGTON, Mass.—Seventy pupils were graduated from the three grammar schools in town this morning, when the 24 graduates of the Hancock School, 30 from the Munroe School and 16 from the Adams School

of East Lexington assembled in the High School Hall and received their diplomas. Miss Emma E. Wright, who has taught in the Lexington grammar schools for 44 years, retired with the closing of school today.

WELLESLEY CLOSES COMMENCEMENT WEEK

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Commencement week exercises at Wellesley College closed today with the usual alumnae day celebration. The undergraduates finished their program last night with the senior serenade and singing of college songs on the chapel steps by the members of the four college classes as the concluding part of the commencement day exercises.

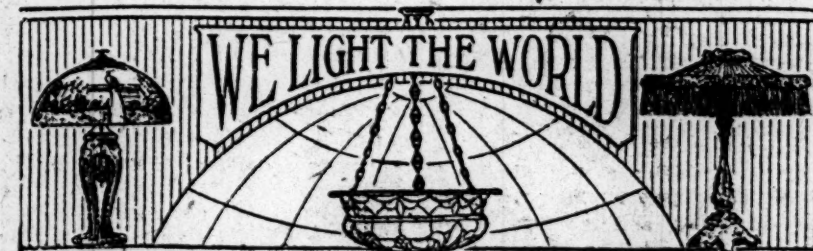
Announcement was made yesterday that the donor of the Tower Court, the new dormitory providing accommodations for 200 students, was Mrs. Ellen Stebbins James of New York. The announcement was made at the unveiling of a tablet in honor of the donor in the dormitory, and it was also announced that Mrs. James contributed the first \$100,000 of the \$2,000,000 restoration and endowment fund recently raised by the college.

RYE AND WINTER BARLEY SEED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In view of the shortage of grain the president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries requests farmers to consider to what extent they can afford to allow rye and winter barley sown for sheep feeding to ripen this season. The seed of both will be in much demand next season. Rye which has not already been grazed should not now be fed off, but allowed to ripen.

MORE MISSISSIPPI BARGES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—As a result of a conference between Secretary of War Baker, Chief Engineer Black, B. L. Mallory and E. W. Porter of Memphis, representing the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association, the United States Government will put in immediate operation a fleet of barges and tugboats to accommodate commercial interests along the Mississippi River.

BOY SCOUT BOND SALES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Liberty Loan bond work of the Boy Scouts of America resulted in subscriptions of \$15,480,350 pledged by about 125,000 individuals. It was announced by James E. West, chief scout executive. Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury sent a letter of appreciation to Scout national headquarters here.

READING HIGH SCHOOL
READING, Mass.—Reading High School will award 44 diplomas at the exercises on June 27. The class will attend the Old South Methodist Episcopal Church next Sunday, for baccalaureate sermon, and have class day exercises on Tuesday, June 26. The reception is dated for June 29.



Electric and Gas Lighting Fixtures
Now on display, a wonderful collection of the finest fixtures of American and foreign manufacture, including Beautiful Semi-Indirect Bowls in Alabaster, Alberine and Evenite Glass, all lighted to show desired effect.

Beautiful Lamps, \$2 to \$250

Handsome Designs for Floor and Table, with exclusive new Silk and Glass Shades, all lighted to show the desired effects.

Our Prices Are Guaranteed Lowest—Quality Considered

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue

McKenney & Waterbury Co.
181 Franklin Street, corner Congress, Boston, Mass.

HARVARD CLASS REUNIONS OPEN

Program Usually Given Is Very
Much Modified This Year and
Parade of Two Battalions Is
Only Important Event

Class reunions and meetings of the graduate school alumni associations form the principal features of today's activities of the Harvard commencement week. Many of the classes have planned to hold their dinners at various clubs and hotels in Boston this evening. The members of the Divinity School Alumni Association held their annual meeting during the day in Divinity Hall, and in the evening the members of the Business School Association gathered in Lawrence Hall for their annual meeting.

Owing to the cancellation of athletic schedules early in the spring the principal feature of the Wednesday program of commencement week, the Harvard-Yale baseball game, is missing from the day's events, and the review of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps, planned as a substitute for the ball game, was canceled yesterday, and the only exercises on the university grounds was the parade of two battalions of the corps for the benefit of the alumni in the yard at noon.

At the annual meeting of the officers and staff of the Harvard Graduate Magazine at 99 State Street today the following directors were re-elected: Owen Wister '82 of Philadelphia, James D. Phillips '97 of Topsfield and Arthur Adams '99 of Quincy.

Plans for the various class reunions were very much modified on account of the state of national affairs. In the announcement to its members the class of 1892, the twenty-fifth anniversary class, stated that elaborate or expensive celebration would be inappropriate, and this attitude was representative of the opinion held by the other reunion classes.

Present indications are that the serving of liquor at class functions at this year's commencement at Harvard will be conspicuous by its absence. The officers of the Alumni Association made an appeal to the reunion classes asking that no liquor be purchased out of class funds this year and further that no liquor be served in the rooms of the dormitories on commencement day, and it is believed that the response to the request will be all that the alumni officers desire.

Headquarters for the class of 1892 have been opened in the Copley-Plaza where between 150 and 200 members have registered, a much smaller number than might be expected. The class held an informal dinner last night and early today the members went to Westwood as the guests of their classmate, W. Cameron Forbes. This evening the class dinner will be held at the Algonquin Club. Tomorrow the class will attend the commencement exercises and the alumni meeting in a body.

Of the other reunion classes which ordinarily have very extensive celebrations, 1897 has planned only for a dinner for the Engineers Club for tonight and attendance at the alumni spread and exercises tomorrow. The class of 1902 will not meet until the alumni luncheon tomorrow and a subscription dinner will be held in the evening, and the class of 1907 will have a dinner at the Hotel Vendome tonight and attend the alumni exercises tomorrow. The class of 1911 has announced that "all plans for the sixtiennial celebration have been canceled, owing to conditions arising from a declaration of war" and the class of 1914 has abandoned all plans for the triennial celebration and is raising funds for relief work.

Classes other than those ordinarily having special reunions have planned only informal functions, and among those holding dinners tonight are the following: 1864 and 1867 at Young's Hotel, 1872 at the home of Edward W. Hutchins at 168 Beacon Street; 1873, 1881 and 1889 at the University Club; 1874 and 1875 at the Harvard Club; 1877, 1880 and 1887 at the Union Club; 1878 at the Parker House, 1882 at the Algonquin Club, 1886 at the St. Botolph Club, and 1908 at the Hotel Victoria.

Commencement exercises will open tomorrow at 10 o'clock with the formation of the academic procession in front of Harvard Hall preparatory to the march to Sanders Theater where the degrees will be conferred. Candi-

dates for degrees, alumni of more than 25 years' standing, officers of the university and members of the faculty will form the procession. After the commencement exercises the alumni will have a general spread in the Widener Quadrangle and in the afternoon the Alumni Association will hold the annual meeting in the Sever Quadrangle.

Amherst Honors Degrees Conferred—Class Day Exercises Were Abridged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMHERST, Mass.—Honorary degrees were conferred as follows at the Amherst College commencement today. Prof. Williston Walker of the class of 1883 presented the candidates:

Master of arts, Henry W. Fleet, Walter Robinson Stone, George Larkin Clark, Doctor of divinity, Calvin Stebbins, Doctor of letters, Alvin Francis Sanborn, Doctor of laws, Frederic Bayley Pratt, Nathaniel Matson, Doctor of Science, Robert Andrews Milliken.

The senior class of Amherst College held its class day exercises on Tuesday in an abridged and impromptu form. The ivy grove and class orations and poems were made into a single event to which the alumni contributed extemporaneously. Mortimer Elsen planted the traditional ivy, and delivered the class oration, and C. H. Bartholomew gave the ivy oration. H. W. Wells read the class poem and David R. Craig led the singing at the senior fence.

President and Mrs. Meiklejohn held a reception for the students and alumni in the afternoon, and in the evening the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, 1870, presided at a patriotic rally. The speakers included Edward T. Este '97 and Jason N. Pierce '02.

Wheaton College

NORTON, Mass.—Commencement exercises at Wheaton College took place this morning in the gymnasium. The address was by Frederick P. Fish of Boston, chairman of the State Board of Education. At the commencement dinner in Emerson Hall, at which President Cole presided, brief addresses were made by Mr. Fish, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark of New York, a graduate of Wheaton and a member of the Board of Trustees; the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Page, the newly elected member of the Board of Trustees; Mrs. Fanny E. Pickering Minot of Concord, N. H., a member of the 50-year class; and the presidents of the graduating classes, Miss Hazel B. Berry of Arlington and Miss Olive S. Hunt of Haverhill.

President Cole announced the gift from the senior class of a tower clock for the new chapel, and the gift of a drinking fountain which was formally presented to the college on Tuesday by the graduates of the two-year course. President Cole also announced the gift of six copies of John W. Alexander's series of paintings in the Congressional Library in Washington, "The Evolution of the Book." They are hung in the reading room in Mary Lyon Hall and are given in memory of Bessie Lovett Kilham of the class of 1875 by her mother and sisters.

The following officers of the Alumni Association have been elected: President, Mrs. Mary F. Johnson '91, of Franklin, Mass.; vice-president, Dean Ida J. Everett; second vice-president, Lucy A. Turner '12, of Auburn, Mass.; recording secretary, Miss Mabel H. Perry '96, of Norton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lena Cabb Whitaker '07 of Norton; treasurer, Mrs. Emily Sturdy Elliot '88 of Norton.

RETURNED GOODS CONFERENCE

The meeting of Greater Boston department and dry goods store managers at the Boston Chamber of Commerce to consider the revising of regulations on returned merchandise has been postponed until tomorrow afternoon. It is announced today.

COE MEMORIAL AT BOWDOIN IS DEDICATED

Building and Endowment Given
by Bangor Graduate of the
College—President Accepts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin College today dedicated the Dudley Coe Infirmary. This building is the gift of Dr. Thomas Upham Coe of Bangor, a graduate of the college in the class of 1857, who has also given a generous endowment for the maintenance of the building. In his speech of acceptance, President William DeWitt Hyde said:

"In behalf of Bowdoin College I am happy to accept this great gift, which we have long needed and desired, but which we never dreamed would come to us in such magnificent proportions and with such magnificent endowment. It is perfect in itself, complete in its appointments; and, best of all, provided with \$100,000 of endowment, so that, in the modest words of the donor, 'it will not be a burden to either the students or the college.' It is a memorial to a beloved son. Here among the whispering pines it will stand for centuries to come, a comfort to multitudes of fathers and mothers in far-off homes. Here in the reception room will hang the portrait of Dudley Coe, in all the joy of youth, to greet and gladden the succession of young men who come here. To the generous donors, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Upham Coe, the college returns her heartfelt thanks; both for the bounteousness and completeness of the gift, and the glad and glowing generosity, with which it was bestowed."

Smith College

Degrees Given 353 Students—Or-
ation by Dr. George E. Vincent

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Smith College on Tuesday conferred its degrees on 353 students, 342 of whom were made bachelors of arts and 11 masters of arts. Special interest was given to the commencement by the fact that it was the last at which Dr. Burton will officiate as president. The oration was delivered by George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and former president of the University of Minnesota. It is as Dr. Vincent's successor that President Burton goes to Minnesota this fall.

The graduating class held its class supper in the evening in the gymnasium with Nell Lewis of Raleigh, N. C., as toastmistress.

At the annual alumnae meeting officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Elisabeth C. Morrow '09 of Englewood, N. J.; vice-president, Mrs. Harriet S. Rhee '88 of Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Miss Ruth Holman '06 of Southport, Conn.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary R. Wardner '92 of Boston.

SOUTH MAY BAN LABOR AGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Assured that National officials regard the exodus of Negroes from the South as a problem for the several states, southern officials will attempt to have immediate action by the several State legislatures preventing agents from operating in the South.

CANADIAN TO COMMAND CORPS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Arthur Currie, acting commander of the Canadian Corps, has been authorized to take over the command. It is announced here. Sir Arthur went to France with the original Canadian overseas contingent as a brigadier and has had a part in all the major engagements of the corps. He is the first Canadian to command the corps.

Any time is
Krumbles time.
Its a satisfying food,
and always ready
for the hungry child.

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signature.



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Glassware, Dinner Sets

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One of the Season's Most Important Saving Events to the Women of New England.

Dinner Sets (Imported)

FRENCH CHINA, 130 pieces,
all-over decorations. Re-
duced to, set. \$5.00

FRENCH CHINA, 122 pieces,
neat border patterns. Re-
duced to, set. \$2.50

FRENCH CHINA, 130 pieces, border patterns,
coin gold treatment. Reduced to. \$7.50
FRENCH CHINA, 116 pieces, spray patterns.
Reduced to, set. \$2.50
FRENCH CHINA, 122 pieces, coin gold treat-
ment. Reduced to, set. \$2.50
FRENCH CHINA, 122 pieces, neat border pat-
terns. Reduced to, set. \$9.50

IMPORTED CHINA, 112 pieces, white and gold.
Reduced to, set. \$5.00
FRENCH CHINA, 122 pieces, assorted decora-
tions. Reduced to, set. \$7.50
FRENCH CHINA, 122 pieces, encrusted gold
border. Reduced to, set. \$10.00
ROYAL NIPPON CHINA, 122 pieces, neat decora-
tions. Reduced to. \$9.50
ROYAL NIPPON, 122 pieces, rich decoration.
Reduced to. \$50.00

American Semi-Porcelain

DINNER SETS—
122 pieces. \$7.50
130 pieces. \$2.50
121 pieces, assorted decoration, set. \$5.00
122 pieces. \$7.50
121 pieces, Warwick china, set. \$30.00
DINNER SET, 70 pieces, for cottage and bunga-
low. Reduced to, set. \$7.50
DINNER SETS, slightly incomplete in china
and earthenware. Greatly reduced for quick
clearances.
TOILET SETS, for beach and country houses.
Very special, set. \$3.75
DINNERWARE, OPEN STOCK, JUST 10 PATTERNS, being discontinued at prices that
are less than cost. Every useful item in good quantities.

SPECIALS IN JARDINIERES—
Jardinieres, 8-in., mat green. Reduced, ea. \$7.50
Jardinieres, 9-in., mat green. Reduced, ea. \$1.00
Jardinieres, 10-in., mat green. Reduced, ea. \$1.25
Jardinieres, 8-in., ivory and green. Reduced,
ea. \$7.50
Jardinieres, 9-in., ivory and green. Reduced,
ea. \$1.00
Jardinieres, 10-in., ivory and green. Reduced,
ea. \$1.25
Jardinieres, 12-in., ivory and green. Reduced,
ea. \$1.50
BLUE AND WHITE EARTHENWARE CEREAL
JARS, 4 sizes to close out, at, each \$1.00 to \$1.50

Fancy China

HAND DECORATED CHINA in almost every
useful item. Special to close out, each. \$1.25
HAND DECORATED CHINA, large variety,
each. \$1.00
FANCY CHINA, four complete lines being dis-
continued at prices that are less than cost.
SERVICE PLATES in French and English china.
Reduced to, dozen. \$10.00 to \$15.00
TRINKET SETS, china, assorted. Reduced to,
set. \$3.00
GUEST ROOM SETS, complete. Reduced to,
set. \$3.00
FLOWER BOWLS, pottery, complete with arti-
ficial flower. Reduced to. \$50c

PLATES, three sizes, English bone china. Re-
duced to, dozen. \$1.50
CHINA PIECES, hand decorated, exceptional
pieces. Reduced to, each. \$2.00
FLOWER BOWLS AND INSERTS, pottery.
Greatly reduced.
PLATES, dinner size, French china, dozen. \$5.00
PLATES, entree size, French china, dozen. \$3.00
CUP AND SAUCER, bouillon, French china,
dozen. \$5.00
CUP AND SAUCER, French china, dozen. \$5.00
CAKE SETS, hand painted. Reduced to. \$3.00
BERRY SETS, hand painted. Reduced to. \$2.00
VASES, hand painted, Royal Nippon china. Re-
duced to, each. \$50c to \$3.00

Marbles, Art Bronzes and Pottery

For this sale we are offering very special reductions in pieces of popular design
—and workmanship—which make excellent gifts for the JUNE BRIDE.

Jordan Marsh Company

Summer Business Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8:30 to 1

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

took from them recently northwest of the Hurlbise Farm. Their twice-repeated assault was repulsed.

In Champagne the enemy forces penetrated yesterday morning, after strong artillery preparation, into a projecting part of our positions. An advance in the evening to extend their captures failed with heavy losses to the enemy troops.

Army of Grand Duke Albrecht—There is nothing new to report.

In the eastern theater and in Macedonia there have been no fighting actions of importance.

The supplementary official communication issued by the War Office on Tuesday evening says:

In Flanders and Champagne the fighting has been revived at several points. Otherwise there is nothing new to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Parties of our troops raided the enemy position last night southeast of le Verguer and in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, says Tuesday's official statement. Several of the enemy forces were killed and their dugouts were destroyed. We captured 11 prisoners.

An official statement from British headquarters at Salonika issued last night reads:

Owing to the advent of the malarial season, our troops east of the Struma have been somewhat withdrawn. Our patrols are active on the east bank and have cleared Homondos, Yenikoi, Tsitsilik, Cavdarmah, Ellian and Haznatar, which small hostile detachments had occupied. The ground evacuated by us is completely dominated by our positions on the hills west of the river.

Our aircraft have bombarded the Perna and Tumba stations, east of Seres, Savjak, five miles south of Demir-Hissar, and Strach, 13 miles north northeast of Perna.

British detachments are participating in the occupation of Thessaly and Piraeus.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official report issued by the War Office on Tuesday night reads:

There is no event of importance to report with the exception of great artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of Craonne.

Belgian communication: The usual artillery actions occurred. They were particularly intense during the night before the Ferryman's House, Steenstraete and Het Sas.

Eastern theater, June 18: Our artillery countershelled the enemy artillery in a lively fashion in the region of Monastir.

Thessaly: Our troops have reached Durka Pass on Othrys Mountains, the northern limit of Thessaly, and hold important localities. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition has been surrendered to them by the population.

An earlier statement says:

In the Cham, there was violent artillery fighting between Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet. A strong German counterattack on the positions we captured yesterday in this region broke up under our fire. The enemy forces suffered serious losses and left a number of prisoners in our hands.

German attacks on small posts north of St. Quentin and near the Calonne trench of St. Quentin were repulsed. Patrol encounters occurred in Parroy Forest. We took prisoners, of whom one is an officer.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—An official communication issued yesterday says:

Five enemy hydro-aeroplanes dropped 41 bombs in an attempt against ships, hangars and batteries at our base in the Gulf of Riga. None of the objectives was hit. Only one sailor was wounded.

The hydro-aeroplanes were driven off by the fire of our coast batteries, which during several consecutive days have repelled similar unfruitful attacks.

On the western Rumanian fronts there has been rifle fire.

Caucasus front: Southwest of Kalkit our reconnoitering troops drove back Turkish outposts. An offensive by the Kurds near Tchelik Semak, 10 versts north of Ognott, was also repulsed by our fire. Near Babagurur, 60 versts east of Senne, we dispersed a large body of Kurds making a raid behind our position.

Our airplanes have dropped bombs at various points in the rear of the enemy lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

On Monday night the Austrians penetrated an Italian minor advanced post on the southeastern slopes of Mont Rombo, which was immediately kept under effective Italian artillery fire. The Austrians also attempted a surprise attack on Hill 219, but were repulsed with severe losses, leaving 10 prisoners with the Italians. The artillery yesterday showed great activity in the Asiago Plateau.



Owing to adverse seasonal conditions the British forces on the Struma front have withdrawn from several points. Among these are Yenikoi, Tsitsilik, Ellian and Haznatar. The ground evacuated, however, is completely dominated by British positions on hills west of river.

bought by the London City & Midland Bank for £12,000, and the Discount Gesellschaft premises at 53 Cornhill went to the Corporation of Lloyd's for £38,000. It is of interest that at this auction the famous George and Vulture Tavern of Pickwick papers fame was withdrawn unsold, after the bidding reached £17,500.

MR. BALFOUR ON
RECENT MISSION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Balfour, who had a very warm reception on entering the House yesterday for the first time since his return, did not make a lengthy statement regarding his recent mission to America.

Replying to a request for a statement, he said he did not think he could usefully add anything to what had already appeared in the press, but said he would like to take the opportunity of again expressing to the Government and the people of the United States his warmest thanks for the cordial welcome and great hospitality accorded to himself and to the other members of the mission. This was a mission to the United States, and missions had often been undertaken before to other states and it had not been customary to make any special statement on the subject of such missions. Even if the custom were abrogated on this occasion, he doubted whether he could really add anything to what the public thoroughly understood from the very full accounts that had appeared in the press of the United States and in this country. Later Mr. Balfour informed Mr. King that the United States had not signified their adherence to the pact of London.

WORKERS SPURN
GERMAN OFFERS

PARIS, France (Monday)—Particular indignation in all quarters, and especially in Labor quarters, is expressed at the so-called peace offers of the German Socialists in Stockholm. The passage where the German Socialists decline to restore districts devastated during the war, saying that damage was done on all fronts by famine and foe, and that it would be difficult to fix now the origin, excites particular resentment. French Socialist leaders and writers insist on the fact that in Belgium and France not only were towns and monuments of art destroyed, but important war indemnities were imposed without any reason on towns. Brussels for instance was obliged to pay exceeding to date \$1,000,000,000. Raw materials, machines, private furniture, pictures, were taken away to Germany. Unless common robbery is regarded as lawful by the civilized nations, all the money, all the material, all the private property seized must at the peace be returned to their legitimate owners or indemnity must be paid for them.

HERR HOFFMANN
LEAVES COUNCIL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The National Council at their sitting yesterday were notified of the resignation of Herr Hoffmann from the Federal Council. Herr Hoffmann, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was concerned in the transmission of German peace proposals to Robert Grimm, whose consequent expulsion from Petrograd has caused so much tumult in Switzerland.

A communication was also read from the Federal Council stating that it had no knowledge whatever of Herr Hoffmann's action in Petrograd. These results have followed quickly on Herr Hoffmann's somewhat defiant justification of his action issued as a semi-official statement and already cited by The Christian Science Monitor.

WOLFF BUREAU REPORT DENIED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HAVRE, France (Wednesday)—The Belgian Government issued an official statement on Tuesday in which it denounced the bad faith of the denial made by the Wolff Bureau on June 7 of the continuation of the deportation of Belgians.

The denial, the Government declares, avoids the essential facts, and concerns itself only with the question of places to which Belgians had been deported. The Belgian Government maintains that the deportations continue, and that they did not cease as the Wolff Bureau stated on Feb. 10.

HIGHER MILK
RATE PROPOSED

Contractors Meet in Boston to Consider Question of Accepting Another Increase in Price From the Producers

Milk contractors in Boston have under consideration today the question of accepting another increase in the producer's price for milk to become operative on July 1 and to extend until Oct. 1. If the demands of the farmers are granted, it is expected that the price of delivered milk of ordinary grade in the Greater Boston district for the next three months will be 12 cents a quart.

The new rate asked by the producer is 55 cents for an 8 1/2 quart can f. o. b. in Boston or a trifle under 7 cents a quart. The present rate is 50 cents a can. Dealers in Boston claim that they must have a margin of 5 cents a quart on delivered milk of ordinary grade in order to meet all expenses in connection with the business and obtain what they assert to be a small profit.

Nearly all the contractors in the Greater Boston district as well as the score or more of small dealers who produce their own milk have been charging between 10 1/2 and 11 cents a quart for delivered milk since April 1, an increase of near 3 cents since Oct. 1, when the farmers began their concerted action for higher rates.

The large contractors, such as H. P. Hood & Sons, D. Whiting & Sons, Alden Brothers and the Turner Center Creamery Company are more or less dependent on their supply of milk from a district at least 50 miles from Boston, and extending in some cases to central Maine, southern Quebec and eastern New York State. Most of this milk is from 24 to 96 hours old when it reaches the consumer, and has been subjected to one, two, three and sometimes four processes.

It is admitted that the farmers in distant districts receive less for their milk than those who maintain their herds inside a radius of 150 miles from Boston. The distant ungraded milk, however, is sold in direct competition with milk produced at nearby farms, but which has not been subjected to so many processes.

Nearly all the contractors during the past year have accepted the plan of grading their milk, and consumers can now obtain a Grade A milk at an average cost of 12 cents a quart, although in some cases, certain specialized farms sell a still higher grade of milk at prices ranging from 15 to 20 cents a quart, delivered in sealed glass jars, partially iced, and bottled at the farm.

Traded in graded milk, however, is confined almost wholly to the large contractors, as the small dealers who raise their own milk on farms in the immediate suburbs deliver their product comparatively fresh and in nearly all instances without putting the milk through any processes.

These small dealers supply about 20 per cent of the Boston trade, mostly to residents in the out-of-town wards, and the immediate cities and towns. It has been interesting to note, however, that these small dealers with no marked increase in the cost of production, have followed the large contractors in every instance in advancing the price of delivered milk. Many of these small dealers admit that their farm and delivery expenses have shown only a small percentage of increase during the past six months, yet they have had no hesitation in advancing their rates with the large dealers who have said an advance in prices has been to meet the constantly increasing price of the farmer.

Most of these small dealers seek to justify their advances by stating that they are supplying their customers with a better grade than the average contractor, except those who sell graded milk, and that for a long time they have been conducting their business at a small profit and sometimes at a loss. They also make the same claim as the upstate farmer, that grain has increased 100 per cent in a year and that help is very scarce, although they admit that the advance in grain and lack of help have not been particularly noticeable during the past few months.

In speaking of the latest demand by members of the New England Milk Producers Association for an increase in price, Secretary Richard Pattee said last night: "We confidently expect that the dealers will take the milk

at the extremely reasonable price demanded, 7 cents per quart delivered in Boston. It costs the farmers more than they would get at the price stated. We do not know what the price to consumers may be if the dealers accept our proposition.

"We expect no difficulty in disposing of our product."

SPRINGFIELD WANTS
WIDER BRIDGE PLANS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Directors of the Springfield Board of Trade voted at last night's meeting to have the City Council petition the Supreme Court to have the recent report on the proposed West Springfield-Springfield bridge recommitted to the commission for changes to better meet the transportation needs of the public. The Springfield Street Railway Company says that it was not consulted in any way by the commission as to the part it would play in the changed traffic route and transportation facilities on the new bridge.

Joshua L. Brooks, the chairman of the special bridge committee, said last night that the Board of Trade members were practically united in the belief that the proposed bridge should be wider than 60 feet, and that the approaches should be such that street railway cars can be operated over it efficiently.

RESTAURATEURS
TO AID GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Society of Restaurateurs has begun a campaign to unite all sellers of food in this city into an effective organization, and pledged full cooperation with the Government and Herbert S. Hoover in food conservation.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

Capt. Fidelio G. Chamberlain, engineer officers reserve corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens training camp, Leon Springs, Tex.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from present assignment: Capt. Jacob M. Coward, Capt. James K. Crain.

Capt. Philip F. Heron, Quartermaster Officers Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty in New York, and will proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va.

Second Lieut. Paul W. York, Thirtieth Infantry, is transferred to the Fifty-seventh Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Harold P. Howard, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Chicago for assignment to the department quartermaster.

Capt. Charles E. Brown, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty.

PROGRESS ON CAR SHORTAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Railway Association announces that the shortage of freight cars has been reduced about one third since the Railroad War Board took the situation in hand on May 1. On that date the shortage was 148,627 cars. On June 1 it was 105,127. The decrease is attributed by the association to "the prompt response on the part of both shippers and railroads to the specific proposals by the War Board."

FRENCH AVIATORS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American aviators are to be trained by officers direct from the front, as shown by the arrival of 12 French aviators, all commissioned officers of the flying corps and the majority wearing one or more decorations for distinguished service, who come to serve as instructors in American flying corps now training for duty in France.

LIBERALS IN
DISAGREEMENT

Debate in Canadian House on Conscription Shown Difference Among Leaders—Guthrie and Hughes Favor Draft Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The principal feature in the conscription debate, continued in the House of Commons last night, was the fact that the cleavage in the ranks of the Liberal party was made evident by the speech of Hugh Guthrie, member of Parliament for South Wellington, Ontario. For 17 years he has been one of the staunchest supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and had the Liberals been returned in 1911 he was slated for the post of minister of justice.

He refused to accept Sir Wilfrid's amendment for a referendum on compulsory service and gave Premier Borden's bill his "whole-hearted support." He contended that the country was not desirous of an election at present, and spoke in favor of a coalition government. While giving the bill his support Mr. Guthrie said he could not believe that the bill presented the full policy of the Government on the subject, and he pointed out that there was much money in the country which had not been touched, and he went so far as to say that he would vote to withhold compulsory service after it became law, unless the Government was prepared to go further in the direction of taxation. As regards to a referendum, he declared he would never consent to slackers at home voting while men at the front were deprived of their right, and he pointed out that 33 per cent of the electorate was overseas.

Other speakers were Sir Sam Hughes, former minister of the militia until he handed in his resignation at the request of the Premier; Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the latter a French-Canadian and the holder of a cabinet office in the late government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The former's speech was largely a review of his course of action while Minister of Militia. While he believed in the present militia act as being capable of meeting all requirements, he would vote, he said, for the Premier's bill. Referring to the opposition of "a few labor leaders" to conscription, he said they bore "all the earmarks of being in the pay of German agents in the United States." He had faith that compulsory service could be accomplished.

Mr. Lemieux opposed conscription, and in the course of his remarks explained the recruiting situation in the Province of Quebec. He declared that every obstacle had been put in the way of recruiting, and gave as an instance the appointing of a Methodist minister as chief recruiting officer for Montreal.

SWEDEN HOLDS TO NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sweden's Special Commercial Mission here, headed by H. de Lagercrantz and Axel Robert Nordvall, gave out on Tuesday a statement containing extracts from a speech by Foreign Minister Lindman to Parliament, reiterating the determination of Sweden to guard both her independence and neutrality, and to suffer such sacrifices as are necessary to escape participation in the world war.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BLOCKED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Councilman Southworth's plan to start a daylight saving move in this section by having the City Council pass an ordinance setting the clock hands forward an hour was blocked on Tuesday, when

Mayor Frank E. Stacy informed him that he would feel obliged to veto the measure if it was passed through the council. This announcement apparently kills the measure, as three of the aldermen have voted against the ordinance, and these three are sufficient to sustain a veto in the upper board.

FEDERAL BOARD
URGES RAILWAY
AND COAL POOLS

(Continued from page one)

coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country," says the report, "and that the coal industry itself is paralyzed by the failure of transportation. The coal problem cannot be worked out so long as the railroads are permitted to divide and allot traffic; to lay embargoes without regard to their immediate effect upon industry or upon the systematic distribution of coal; to give priority to the movement of high freight rate commodities and to use the device of the 'long haul.'"

The commission warned that if conditions continue as they now stand there will be real suffering in this country next winter, while industries and public service corporations will be hard hit. "The speculative element in coal prices is causing 'an irreparable situation' and a dangerous tendency toward inflation in all businesses due to the fact that all contracts allow a liberal margin for skyrocketing of coal prices.

The New England situation is made "acute," the report adds, by reason of disruption of barge transportation and high rates from Newport News northward.

Governmental control has been forced upon both the Allies and Germany in varying forms, and this nation, the commission says, can learn a lesson from their experience.

SONS OF ISRAEL
END CONVENTION

The two days convention of the Independent Order, Sons of Israel, closed last night at the headquarters of the West End Young Men's Hebrew Association, with the installation of Henry H. Levenson, who has occupied the office of grand master since the inception of the order, was reelected, as were also Robert Silverman, grand secretary; Jacob Rosenberg, first deputy grand master; Joseph Kirshen, grand treasurer, and Jacob Berman, second deputy grand master.

Resolutions were passed exempting members joining the Army or Navy from paying dues while in service. The order also pledged its aid to the State Immigration Commission in its work to improve the condition of the immigrants and to Americanize them. It was voted that the grand master appoint three delegates to the Zionist convention to be held at Baltimore, beginning June 24, where the calling of a world-wide Zionist congress after the war will be considered.

PRO-GERMAN SUPPORT
DENIED BY PHILLIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pro-German financial support was refused by the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, according to Charles F. Phillips, a member of the league, who is on trial with Owen Cattell and Eleanor W. Parker, charged with obstructing registration.

Morris Hillquit, attorney for the defendants, moved for a dismissal of the indictments on the ground that the indictment circular prepared by the accused, never was distributed.

He argued that the defendants might have decided to change the wording of the circular or might never have distributed copies of it. Judge Mayer denied the motion.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—THE GREAT NEW BUILDING

Hand-Decorated
Enamel Furniture
for the
Summer Home

A stroll through our Great Furniture Building reveals a wholly unexpected variety and assortment of quaint little dining room and chamber suites in the smart and popular hand-decorated enamel.

For the Summer Cottage or Bungalow there is no more appropriate chamber furniture. We show a very charming little suite in white enamel with dainty, hand-painted decorations.

Bureau and glass, 42.50; Chiffonier, 26.50; Single or Full-sized Bed, 31.00; Desk, 22.50; Bedside Table, 12.00; Chairs, 6.00; Rocker, 7.25.

Of course there are Colonial hand-braided Rugs and Imported Matting, in a great abundance of patterns, sizes and designs—which match in their simplicity and color effects this new note in furnishings for the summer chamber.

Jordan Marsh Company



"The LOUISETTE"

A suede glove made in our Grenoble, France, factory, of lambskins from the mountain meadows of Lombardy, so notable for their fine grain and texture.

As comfortable a glove for all-round wear as woman can find. Made with full-fashioned thumb and without the usual gusset.

Two shades of gray with self and two-toned embroidery, narrow white piping and pearl clasps—thoroughly genteel and very smart.

2.25 a pair.

Centmeri
Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)
NEW YORK

RIOTERS STIRRED BY INTERFERENCE

Police Commissioner Woods Makes Arrangement With Army Authorities to Avoid Conflict of Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The confusion, amounting in some instances to riots, in which bayonets, clubs, guns and fists have been used, caused by the attendance of militiamen at pacifist and anticonscription meetings, is expected to be avoided in future in this city as the result of conferences between Police Commissioner Woods and the Federal and National Guard authorities. To this bureau on Tuesday Commissioner Woods said he had conferred with members of the staffs of Major-General Bell and Major-General O'Ryan, commanding Federal and State forces, respectively, in this district. Although he would not state the details of any agreement which may have been reached, he intimated that there should be no more disturbances of this sort.

Frederick A. Blossom, former business manager of the Associated Charities of Cleveland, is one of many citizens to become interested in this situation. He has attended several meetings at which National Guardsmen have been active, and in a letter to Secretary of War Baker he calls their activities overbearing, insolent and in flagrant opposition to traditional American ideas. He claims he has seen them use unwarranted brutality in handling both men and women, and he believes their assumptions of authority have not only been the direct cause of rioting, but have spread a deep-seated contempt for the United States uniform and sowed the seeds of anarchistic rebellion. He has also complained to President Wilson.

The chief trouble has been the activity of several members of the Eighth Coast Defense Command. In uniform and in civilian attire they have demanded registration cards from men attending these meetings, and in several cases their actions have aggravated rather than lessened opposition to conscription, to military and to police authority. Commissioner Woods was not slow in giving out a statement that it was the duty of the police to protect the people against such action by soldiers, and that this protection would be given. No soldier had the right to break up a lawful meeting, he said, and the police would see that such meetings were protected against trouble-makers.

In some cases the soldiers claimed they had been ordered to demand registration cards by superior officers. Maj. Edward Olmstead, aide to Major-General O'Ryan, said no order to this effect had been issued, and that any action taken by the soldiers was assumed on their own initiative or that of the officers immediately in command. Col. Elmore F. Austin of the Eighth Coast Defense Command has warned his captains that no men are to attend meetings in uniform. He added that men of the Twenty-second Engineers and the Second Field Artillery had also been active at the meetings.

At noon on Tuesday a committee consisting of the Rev. Norman Thomas, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Roger N. Baldwin, Gilbert Roe, L. Hollingsworth Wood and Oswald Villard called on Commissioner Woods to find out what action had or would be taken in this matter. On leaving they did not intimate what the commissioner had told them, but they did not show displeasure at the result of their interview.

Two city magistrates already have warned militiamen against tactics calculated to inflame the people. Magistrate Corrigan discharged two socialists who were arrested at an outdoor meeting, asking a sergeant of the Eighth Coast Defense whether he had ever read the Constitution of the United States. The sergeant thought he had, and knew he believed in it, whereupon the magistrate reminded him that he had no right to make the arrests.

PHILADELPHIA MILK SITUATION SERIOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The milk situation in this section has assumed proportions that are serious. Owing to the fact that farmers are selling their cattle rather than continue to supply milk at present prices, it is freely predicted that a quart of milk will cost 13 cents by July, and before the summer is over may go to 12 cents.

Reports to the Governor's Tri-State Commission which recently investigated the milk situation, show that within the past two months farmers in Southeastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey and sections of Delaware and Maryland sold over 4000 milk-producing cattle to butchers and abattoirs and many more will be disposed of before July unless the farmer can get more for his milk.

The causes which make for this condition are, according to the producers, the extremely high cost of fodder, and the unusually high wages paid for labor. A further shortage is caused by the advantages the Government is said to be offering for milk for war purposes.

GOAT FARMS NEW ARKANSAS PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Goat farms are being projected as a way to utilize vast areas of free grazing lands along

railroads in Arkansas. Goats thrive on the undergrowth in Arkansas forests and their raising presents several distinct advantages. In the first place, goat meat is fully as good as mutton and there is an unlimited demand for goat lambs in big city markets. In the second place, the goats produce a fine, rich quality of milk, which is especially valuable for cheeses.

Charles A. Chambers, a railroad industrial agent, has called attention to the peculiar possibilities. "I am sure," he declares, "that a stock raiser who will utilize perhaps 100 acres of cleared land near some of the free grazing ranges that border the railroads to grow winter feeding forage can become well-to-do in a very few years. All he requires will be a good grazing range under the timber, a burro or two wearing a bell and about three good collie sheep dogs."

PACIFISTS PLAN PEACE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recently organized People's Council, composed of pacifist, anticonscription and Socialist elements, wants \$50,000 to carry on its work, and has planned a campaign through the mails and advertisements to get it.

This money, which will be in charge of David Starr Jordan, treasurer, will be devoted to promotion of the council's program for an early, general and democratic peace, free development of all nationalities, international cooperation to maintain peace, the end of militarism, safeguards for labor standards and a concrete statement by the Government of the terms upon which it is willing to make peace. The council wants to flood the country with literature spreading this idea and to hold meetings everywhere.

UNDER PAR LOAN BIDDER REPENTANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sale of some Liberty bonds below par last Friday has caused a great deal of speculation as to the sources of that action. The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange announced Tuesday that the man who sold the bonds is repentant and that he has bought them back at par and has contributed \$100,000 to the Red Cross fund.

The name of the man is not given. He explained that he thought the loan was oversubscribed and did not consider the sentimental effect that his act might cause throughout the country.

TUFTS COLLEGE GRADUATES 277 MEDFORD, Mass.—At the sixty-first commencement exercises at Tufts College Monday degrees were conferred upon 277 candidates. The commencement exercises were held in the morning at which six representative graduates delivered addresses and following the award of the degrees spreads were held in the various halls, and in the afternoon Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, delivered the commencement address on "Education and Democracy."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Valley Forge memorial arch

VALLEY FORGE ARCH UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A memorial arch, the gift of the United States Government to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was unveiled at Valley Forge on Tuesday afternoon. The arch commemorates the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, made the principal address. The memorial was accepted by Governor Brumbaugh in the name of the State.

The arch is a beautiful large stone structure by the side of Gulph Road, the road over which Washington marched his ill-clad, half-fed troops on their way to Philadelphia to take part in the celebration of the evacuation and to enjoy some of the luxuries the British left behind.

A large body of senators and representatives accompanied Speaker Clark. President Wilson was originally scheduled to make the presentation, but press of official business made it impossible for him to be present.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES ON SHIP PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The activities of German sympathizers have taken the form of causing trouble in labor organizations, particularly those

having anything to do with ship production, it is reported.

A conference was held at the Department of Labor at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon between 12 representatives of the marine workers of New York harbor and Secretary Wilson to devise, if possible, some adjustment of the labor controversies in that port. The attitude of the employers in refusing to treat with the men or to mediate or arbitrate existing differences, was the subject of the discussion. Unless some compromise is effected it is apprehended that a general strike will be the result. The representatives of the men, at the request of the Secretary of Labor, are holding back action on the part of their various organizations until further conference can solve, if possible, the problems presented.

SAN DIEGO EXHIBIT GROUNDS FOR CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—It was announced by the naval authorities here that 1500 embryo sailors from the overcrowded training station on Goat Island, San Francisco Bay, would arrive here soon to form the first unit at the naval training school at the San Diego Exposition grounds. Lieut. E. A. Swanson, port commandant here, has informed the Navy Department that the exposition grounds can accommodate 1500 immediately and 1500 more in about a fortnight. Still more can be received from week to week thereafter.

COURT REFUSES TO CHANGE GERMAN NAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice John Ford, in refusing to allow Harold B. Schneider, a native of this city, to change his name to Snyder, made some observations which should be of wide interest wherever there are any Americans with names that sound like German. "It seems to me," said the judge, "that he desired the help of this court to enable him to disguise his German name, to sail under false colors, as it were. That is a project the court will not

lend itself to. Schneider is an honored German name, and no man whose father bore it should be adverse to be known under it. As to embarrassment caused the petitioner because of it, that is one of the inevitable consequences of the existing state of war.

"We all expect to suffer more or less during hostilities and afterward, and the petitioner should not shirk the hardships that come his way. If he is a loyal American citizen he can trust the United States to protect him against the English or any other kind of injustice in foreign lands. In the meantime he must be known as Schneider at home and abroad, as far as this court is concerned."

Mr. Schneider's duties as representative of a steel products company cause him to travel much of the time in British colonial territory. He claims his name has delayed his work and inflicted loss upon it.

TROOPS TO MAKE BIG CAR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Military plans of the United States Government will require the withdrawal of 35,000 to 40,000 freight cars from commercial service, according to T. C. Lipton, manager of the Jacksonville Traffic Bureau.

"The establishment of cantonnements," he declares, "means that in the construction of each 3000 to 4000 cars of material will be used. Each cantonment will contain from 30,000 to 40,000 people who will require 75 cars of supplies per day."

AIRPLANES PROPOSED FOR FIRE-FIGHTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Louis Almgren, chief of the fire department of San Diego, asserts that the time is not far distant when fire fighting airplanes will be an integral part of every modern fire department. Chief Almgren has just inspected the city's fire zones from an air plane. He declares aircraft, loaded with chemicals, might prove very effective in combating fires in high buildings, or in areas where it is difficult to obtain high pressure water.

RECORD REVENUE ON WHISKY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The high tide of whisky and beer revenue receipts—and presumably, consumption—in the United States was reached during the fiscal year now closing. The cigarette smokers of the nation, figures show, also smoked more than ever before. Ordinary internal revenue receipts, composed chiefly of taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco, were \$424,327,463 so far this year, compared with \$365,126,544 last year.

MONTH FOR FLAG INSULT

In the District Court yesterday Frank E. Hall, claiming Barnstable, Mass., and Milton Mills, N. H., as his home, was sentenced to one month in jail for insulting the flag. Special Officer Flynn and Corporal St. Lawrence testified to the throwing of a flag on the ground and making insulting remarks.

AMERICA'S WORK FOR DEMOCRACY

International Rotary Clubs Convention at Atlanta Told of North American Internationalism by Canadian Publisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Service to democracy is the purpose of America's liberty," declared James A. MacDonald, publisher of the Toronto, Ont., Globe before the convention of International Rotary Clubs, here on Tuesday. The land that let loose the ideals of democratic government is now under the heel of the autocrat, he continued. That is why the obligation rests upon the sister democracies, United States and Canada, to stand for the rights of democratic government. These powers of North America stand for the right of people everywhere to liberty.

"Service," he said, "is the motive of North America's internationalism, for Canada and for the United States and for both together. The world waits at this hour in the world's crisis for freedom and for the internationalism of all the world. Before the war, we exercised in our international politics and international trade the privilege of brutal frankness that belongs to blood relations. For two years afterward we were divided in our world relations, Canada a belligerent from the beginning, the United States a neutral. In the new day of sacrifice and tragedy, this day of struggle at the world's Armageddon, when democracy the world over is fighting for its right to live, these two nations stand up and stand together and in the end shall rejoice together in the freedom of all the world."

The rotary convention, which began Sunday night and will end Friday, has called more than 2500 delegates from four nations to Atlanta. During the week numbers of men of international reputation will make addresses, and one of the chief themes will be the part of American nations in the war.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood speaks today on "The New American Army and What it Means to the American People." Charles M. Schwab of New York is to speak on "How Modern Business May Best Serve."

Many different meetings are being held simultaneously in Atlanta, and elaborate plans for the visiting delegates' entertainment have been made. On Tuesday night, Alabama delegations participated in a pageant, with floats representing the seven great rivers.

LIQUOR VENDOR FINED \$2000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Crown Attorney Corley has levied a fine of \$2000 against George Moore, found guilty of two breaches of the Ontario Temperance Act, and described by him as "the largest, most ingenious and most persistent illicit liquor vendor in Toronto." By means of a heavy woolen automobile rug having pockets on one side, the offender had been able to deliver as many as fifteen cases of liquor in one day.

Cliequot Club

Pronounced Klee-Ko

GINGER ALE

It Sells Big by the Case

Buying ginger ale by the case for the home is an idea that never occurred to a lot of people until they tried Cliequot Club. Then the idea of keeping a case in the pantry and a few bottles on the ice became a very natural sort of thing. This ginger ale is made of ginger. It also contains pure juices of lemons and limes, cane sugar and crystal water from a deep spring.

THE CLIEQUOT CLUB COMPANY, Millis, Mass., U. S. A.

Filene's

MISSES' DRESSES

Misses' Georgette crepe festivity dresses, \$18.50

Sketched. Such a little price for such a rich dress—pale pink and white heavy Georgette crepe made over a China silk slip.

Bridesmaids', class day, graduation dresses, \$18.50

Two styles of dancing and bridesmaids' dresses, taffeta lighted up with silver lace. \$18.50.

Ruched white net graduation and bridesmaids' dresses, \$18.50.

Two-tone pale crepe de Chine class day and hotel dresses, \$18.50.

Ellene's mail orders filled—fourth floor

\$18.50

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

FITZGERALDS AGAIN ON STAND

Boston Bonding Issue Hearing
Resumed With Attorney for
Finance Board Asking About
Securing of Agency

Edwin P. Fitzgerald, son of Peter J. Fitzgerald whose bonding and insuring business done with employees and contractors of the city of Boston is now being publicly investigated by the Boston Finance Commission, was called before the commission at its session this morning after his father's examination was finished by Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt. Mr. Fitzgerald Jr. told about how he got his father the city agency in Boston for the National Surety Company. He frankly told about his conversations with Francis L. Daly, his brother-in-law, and former partner to Mayor Curley. He said he believed that Mr. Daly would do what he could to help.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he knew that Mr. Daly knew Mayor Curley well and that they were politically affiliated. He said he had no doubt that Mr. Daly would use his political influence with the Mayor in behalf of his father-in-law. He had not asked the Mayor to do anything for his father, Peter J. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Fitzgerald Jr. said: "I know Mayor Curley and didn't think it advisable to ask the Mayor to do anything. I thought that he would do more if I didn't say anything about it. 'I had a large vision,' Mr. Fitzgerald admitted to Attorney Hurlburt when the latter asked him what he thought his father's business prospects were as a bonding and insuring agent when he went about to get him the place with the National Surety Company.

The witness said that this was the easier for him to do as he was well acquainted with Leonard Damman, vice-president at that time of the National Surety Company. He told of a trip to New York in March of 1914 to secure his father the agency in Boston from the bonding concern. He told of a visit Vice-President Damman had later paid to Boston and of the Essex Hotel conference to which Robert J. Dunkle of O'Brien, Russell & Co. was invited and in which he participated. It was denied that any special mention was made of the bonding of the city of Boston employees, or that the possible political influence possessed through the Mayor was even spoken of. Through Mr. Damman's efforts Manager Dunkle of O'Brien, Russell & Co. was finally induced to give Peter J. Fitzgerald desk room in their office building, 108 Water Street, and commissions on all general insuring business.

Peter J. Fitzgerald resumed the witness stand at 10:10 this morning at the School Committee headquarters in Mason Street. He was again read a long list of checks on the Old South Trust Company and some on the Exchange Trust Company of earlier date. They were all drawn, with but few exceptions for \$60 and in favor of Peter J. Fitzgerald. It was evidently intended to make it appear that these checks represented salary. Mr. Fitzgerald, the senior, declared that they were merely sums of money he had drawn.

A check for \$2721.76 drawn on the Exchange Trust Company and marked on the back "for deposit only" and signed by Peter J. Fitzgerald was not explained by the witness. After a while Attorney Hurlburt told him that it evidently represented the balance drawn from the Exchange Trust Company for deposit with the Old South Trust Company.

Letters written to William J. McGlinchy of the contract office of the Department of Public Works by the Peter J. Fitzgerald agency and signed by C. Oliver Loud were read by Mr. Hurlburt. Two of these letters asked for the amounts of the contracts of different contractors who had secured work from the city and the total amount paid to the contractors.

The witness said he knew nothing at all about the letters, that they had been written or if answers had ever been received.

He was asked about the bonding and insuring business he had done with contractors who had got subway construction work from the Transit Commission. He said he knew Contractor McGovern and Contractor Coughlan. He admitted that Contractor Gillespie was another one who had had subway work and that he had tried to get business from Hugh Nawn but could not.

He told of meeting Mr. McGovern in the public room at the Parker House, that the latter had come to him voluntarily giving him insurance business then and there. He denied that he had heard that the contractor had acted under orders from the Mayor's office.

Asked who some of the 25 men he had met at the Parker House were, the witness said that he thought they would object to having their names thus used as having been there. "That's very possible," said Mr. Hurlburt, and dropped the inquiry with a smile. Mr. Fitzgerald admitted that he had got business from William Barrett & Co.

He denied a conversation with one Thomas F. Phillips in which Mr. Hurlburt, reading from some record, sought to have him admit that the witness had warned Mr. Phillips that Mr. McGlinchy "was in danger owing to the inquiry the Finance Commission was starting."

Witness admitted that he had been in Mayor Curley's office as many as half a dozen times since he had had the National Surety Company agency since 1914. He denied that bonding and insuring had ever been mentioned between him and the Mayor. He said the Mayor knew the business he (the

witness) was in. He said: "I knew the Mayor helped me. He goes the limit for his friends. Of course, I never knew directly that the Mayor helped me. I knew he would if he could. I never asked if he had or no."

He said that he had gone himself to the office of J. Alfred Mitchell, the city auditor. He admitted getting motion picture house insurance from two houses.

In concluding his testimony he said that he gave all of his attention to getting business outside and bringing it to his office, where his son, Edwin P. Fitzgerald, and C. Oliver Loud took entire charge. He said he knew nothing of the banking business nor the books of his business.

That a series of 98 checks drawn on the Old South Trust Company, each one for \$60 and each usually dated seven days later than the previous one did not represent salary was asserted and reasserted by Peter J. Fitzgerald yesterday afternoon. He insisted it was merely a coincidence that these checks drawn about one week apart were each for \$60. Purpose of checks drawn for as much as \$6000, Mr. Fitzgerald assured Mr. Hurlburt, he had quite forgotten. In all, checks which amounted to more than \$40,000 went beyond the recollection of the witness.

Mr. Fitzgerald told Attorney Hurlburt that he drew money for himself when he wanted it. "It was my money," he said, "and there was no reason why I should not draw it when I wanted it."

He denied positively that he had limited himself to draw just so much per week. He failed to account for the serial similarity of checks earlier in date than the \$60, all of which were for \$50. Attorney Hurlburt tried to have Mr. Fitzgerald admit that his compensation for acting as bonding agent for the National Surety Company had been increased from \$50 to \$60, but the witness insisted that he was "drawing just what he wanted of his own money."

Checks payable to the Roxbury National Bank, one being for \$17,000, were produced by Attorney Hurlburt. They were signed by Peter J. Fitzgerald or his bookkeeper, Julius T. Haller. Mr. Fitzgerald admitted finally that he knew Francis L. Daly, his son-in-law and former business partner of Mayor Curley, was an official of the bank. Questioned further he admitted that he "understood Mr. Daly was president of the bank."

FOOD EXPORT EMBARGO TO BE PUT IN FORCE

(Continued from page one)

placed with the Department of Commerce, and a special division to be known as the Division of Export Licenses will be established at once. The chief of this division will be the assistant secretary of the Exports Council and in direct charge of the administrative machinery in issuing export licenses.

"A special war-trade statistical section will be established in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the purpose of making such statistical investigations and collating such statistical facts as may be required for the use of the Exports Council. The proposed exports council will, among other things, determine absolutely 'the apportionment of rations both by article and countries,' and the methods of selecting consignees for various controlled exports. A statement issued through the committee on public information follows: 'The President has under consideration the executive paper and proclamation creating the new board of export control which will be administered, subject to the President's approval, in the international aspects by the Department of State and as to administrative details by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Secretary Redfield last night gave the following tentative outline of the new board and its work:

"The general control of the exports, will, if the President approves, be lodged in a board to be known as the 'export council' which will consist of one or more representatives of the departments of State, War, Navy, Commerce and the Food Administrator and such other advisors as the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce may select.

"The representative of the Department of State shall be the chairman and responsible head of the exports council and through him the Secretary of State will approve or disapprove measures under consideration. The Secretary of State with the approval of the President, acting through his representative on the exports council,

will initiate matters and otherwise control the policies which are to be determined by the exports council.

"The administrative work will be placed with the Department of Commerce, and a special division, to be known as the division of export licenses will be established at once. The chief of this division will be the assistant secretary of the exports council and in direct charge of the administrative machinery in issuing export licenses.

"Export licenses will be issued by the secretary of commerce in accordance with the principles and policies laid down by the export council. Among the matters of policies which will be determined by the exports council are:

"The recommendation of a proclamation with reference to the control of export for the signature of the President; the appointment of rations both by articles and countries; methods of selecting consignees for various controlled exports; matters of policy affecting the exporting of coal and bunkers.

"All matters of more than routine importance will be passed on by the exports council. This will require a considerable amount of work, and the council will be in session each day.

"The administrative work will be performed by the division of export licenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. There will be a number of sections created, such as registry, correspondence, war trade intelligence, issuing, accounting, filing, trade experts and others for certain miscellaneous work. Those trade experts will be required in addition to those who represent the various departments on the exports council for the purpose of advising the exports council as to facts regarding each line of goods under consideration. It is expected that these trade experts will have the advice and cooperation of practical business men, usually through existing business organizations.

"A special trade statistical section will be created in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the purpose of making such statistical investigations and collecting such statistical facts as may be required for the use of the exports council.

"The procedure of issuing an export license will be about as follows: The President's proclamation will designate the particular articles or class of articles under control, and the countries to which such controlled articles may be exported under license. The quantity of the particular commodity to be exported under license will be determined by the exports council, and upon the advice of the departments concerned and with such facts as may be presented by the trade expert dealing with the particular commodity.

"After the amount has been determined, the division of export licenses will then restrict the amount licensed to the amount determined upon by the Exports Council.

"Application will be made to the division of export licenses. It will first be passed upon as to quantity, and the character of the consignee will not be investigated. If the amount to be exported does not exceed the quantity laid down by the Exports Council, and the consignee is satisfactory, the license will then be issued. It is expected that the entire time of issuing a license will not exceed three days.

"It is hoped to utilize the various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce located in Boston, New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Louis and New Orleans, in facilitating this work. This will permit the exporter to file his application for license at one of the branch offices of the bureau. The agent in charge will telegraph the application to Washington to receive a decision by wire, and will then be authorized under certain regulations to issue an export license.

"It is estimated that about 250 people may be needed, with a pay roll annually of \$379,660. Other expenses, such as rent of quarters, furniture, equipment, supplies, printing, etc., will bring the total required annually for this work to \$570,400. Business is expected to commence within 43 hours. The President will be authorized to set aside \$150,000 for emergency funds to start the work with, until Congress can make the required appropriations.

"In working out the plan for administering export, the following principles have been followed:

"The existing machinery of the Government is being used as far as possible; no new machinery, except that absolutely necessary, is credited to carry on the routine work; the responsibility for the administrative work is placed in a responsible executive department; each interested exec-

utive department has a voice, subject to the President's direct control, in determining the policies of export controls; the Secretary of State on account of the present significance of the consideration of exports will make, with the approval of the President, the final decision as to the policy of export control; to provide such machinery as will make the issuing of licenses as expeditious as possible."

Senate Opposition

Food Speculation Bill Debated—House to Pass Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The opposition to the Administration food speculation bill, the so-called Lever bill, flung its full strength into the Senate debate today. Senator Gore of Oklahoma vociferously proclaimed that the inevitable result of its passage would be to lower prices received by the farmers for their products.

In defending the measure against the attack of the Democratic leader of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, declared: "The farmers prefer a food supply controlled by the Nation, rather than a food supply controlled by the gambler."

The Gore-Redfield forces attempted to wear down the measure at every turn. They strongly condemned the vast powers which it proposes to confer upon the President's food administrator. Encouragement was given the Democratic opposition by Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, generally conceded to be an able lawyer, who declared that he has been unable to discover by detailed study of the measure in what manner it would provide for controlling speculation further than is provided by the existing statutes, the Sherman and Clayton antitrust laws.

Senator Gore asserted that the pending measure was nothing more than the sweepings of the Canadian and British orders in council. "It is forgotten," he said with emphasis, "that the situation in the United States is diametrically opposite from that abroad. The Allies are importers. We are exporters. The domestic situation calls for a different treatment."

Section 3 of the bill, providing for Federal food control of necessities, was singled out for special attack by the Oklahoman. He declared that the contemplated food administrator was given full authority by the section to order what people might and might not have to eat.

Replying to Senator Gore, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, who is in charge of the measure, stated his conviction that the bill was drafted in the interest of the farmers, by controlling the middle man. He said that prices will continue to go down until the harvest, but after that, if the speculators still held control, prices would again soar. Senator Reed of Missouri charged that the high prices were due to the activities of the Allies' buyers, who, he declared, have cornered the United States wheat market.

The food bill is meeting very little opposition in the House, and House leaders will attempt to bring debate on that measure to a close at 11 o'clock tonight. Predictions run freely that a vote will be reached by Saturday and that the measure will be passed by a big majority.

Pressure by the Administration in the matter of quick action has had its effect in the House and an opposition that was at first thought would prove to be formidable, has crumbled to practically nothing. Very little objection is manifested in the lower branch to granting the President the extra power that the bill calls for, the main objection which a few representatives have raised, being that the bill is class legislation and therefore unconstitutional.

They contend that the bill fixes prices against the farmer but not for other classes of men. Leaders for the bill claim that the bill does not fix prices against but for the farmer. Senatorial opposition is much stronger than that in the House and it is predicted that not only will the upper branch consume at least two weeks in discussing the matter but that the bill will be completely revised by that body. The Senate opposition bases its

objection on the grounds of vesting too much power in the hands of the Administration.

Mr. Hoover to Women

Food Administrator Advises Abstaining From Fourth Meal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, in speaking before the convention of presidents of national organizations of women, called to Washington by the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, said on Tuesday that millions in money could be saved and millions of people could be fed if cabarets were abolished. His speech in part follows:

"If we could do away with our fourth meal, we would save enough to feed 400,000,000 people. But we cannot do this by sumptuary legislation in this country. We have to be practical. This is a striking example of how we can accomplish the biggest work by public opinion and for that we call upon you women. It is in your hands."

"Food control is a necessity today, owing to two causes—the extra need of our allies and the impact of war upon our own commercial fabric. Our allies will be in great need, because they are cut off from their normal food sources; because of Argentina's embargo, because of failure of their winter wheat crop, because of withdrawing thirty to forty millions of men from production. The European women are in the field working magnificently. Our allies are saving everywhere. Now, without exertion, we can send them 60 per cent of their need. But to bring ends together we must save—save—save. For example, by used one pound per week per person, we can add 100,000,000 bushels to our exports. We have to raise our 60 per cent to 80 per cent, to keep on with the war."

"In the last six months we have seen the results of an uncontrolled food situation. In spite of the fact that we raise a surplus in all staples except sugar, we have seen an unexampled rise in prices."

"Here is where you women come in again. We again must look to public opinion. We cannot legislate all this. We will advertise the wholesale price and let the public demand a reasonable price. Most business men have been, and are, devotedly patriotic. Again, we are trying to stipulate that the price of raw sugar shall be reflected by the refineries in the price they make the public. Here again we must make everything public and leave it to public demand and public opinion to bring the right price."

Canadian Food Control

Powers of W. J. Hanna Defined—Confers With H. C. Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, has announced in the House of Commons that the Hon. W. J. Hanna, member of the Ontario Government without portfolio, has been appointed food controller for the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Hanna had accepted the position on the condition that no salary should be attached to the post, he said. He will be given the widest powers to deal with price, sale, distribution, consumption, preparation, storage and transportation of foodstuffs.

The Food Controller may make regulations governing the prices of any food and the storage, distribution, sale and delivery thereof, providing for its conservation and governing consumption in hotels, restaurants, cafes, private houses, clubs, etc. It is also provided that subject to the approval of the Cabinet the controller may requisition, store, sell and deliver food and may appoint a staff to carry on the work. Provision is made for cooperative action with any department of the Canadian Government or of the governments of Great Britain and the allied countries.

Mr. Hanna has gone to Washington to confer with Herbert C. Hoover. Canada's Food Controller recently retired from the provincial secretaryship of Ontario. He is a lawyer by profession.

PLANS TO DEPORT BRAVAS DISCUSSED

Captains of eight schooners that recently brought Bravas from Cape de Verde Islands to New Bedford, attended a conference today with United States immigration officials at Long Wharf, and it was decided that the best means of deporting 319 of the Negroes who could not pass the literacy test would be to use two of the most seaworthy of the schooners, the captains compensating the two skippers for their share.

The law provides that the line or vessel bringing undesirable immigrants to the United States, must deport them, if they are rejected. The captains in this case are also responsible for the maintenance charges of the detained Negroes, which amounts to nearly \$3000 in the present case. The board bill is \$135 per day. There are 277 of them at Long Wharf, and 42 more are at New Bedford, under police guard, having arrived on the schooner Adella T. Carleton.

It is claimed that most of the schooners bringing them here are unseaworthy, but two are considered in condition to transport the 319 back. One boat can accommodate 200, and the other the remaining 119. If this plan is adopted, the captains of the vessels that do not take any of the Negroes back, will pay their share to the skippers performing their duty. As it is, the captains are subject to fines or nearly \$50,000 for bringing immigrants that cannot comply with United States laws.

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Marie Sundellus, who sang last season with the Metropolitan Opera Company and who will be with that organization again next year, gives a song recital on the evening of Thursday, June 21, in Jordan Hall.

The Vreeland Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Orchestra announces its annual concert to take place in Stelner Hall on the evening of Thursday, June 21. Miss Edith B. Arey, reader, will assist on the program.

SCHOOL FOR IMMIGRANTS

Closing exercises of the Day School for Immigrants will be held this afternoon in the new Blackstone Building in the West End. The school is attended by women who are receiving instruction in the English language. They will be given certificates for having completed certain courses in that language. The acting director of evening and immigrant schools, Michael J. Downey, will make a brief address as will also Mrs. Louis Strauss. Miss Caroline A. Shay, instructor in charge, will preside.

PYRITE MINING IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Pyrite mines in Georgia are increasing their output to such an extent that in three months they will be producing twice as much pyrites as was used in the manufacture of fertilizer consumed in the

State during last year, with a large surplus for munitions, according to the quarterly report of the State geologist, S. W. McCallie, submitted to the State Geological Board at its quarterly meeting at the Capitol.

HARDWARE MEN MEET

Charles A. Adams of Manchester, N. H., the retiring president of the New England Iron and Hardware Association, made a plea for increasing business activity during the war, at the annual dinner of the association held last night in Young's Hotel. These officers were elected: Wilbur B. Ayer of Providence, Charles W. Henderson of Boston, vice-president; George J. Mulhall of Boston, clerk; Charles A. Adams, Wilbur B. Ayer, George M. Gray of Cambridge, Fred L. Avery, Leon W. Carter, Frank A. Marvin, Charles W. Henderson, A. B. Marble and R. M. Boutwell of Boston and C. F. Bragg of Bangor, Me., and Herbert Field of Providence, R. I. directors.

SWEET POTATO PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A commission has been issued for the incorporation of the Williams Company of Greenville which proposes to manufacture, preserve and sell sweet potato products. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000 and the petitioners include J. Hudson Williams, T. C. Gower, W. C. Cleveland and B. F. Rush.

OLIVER AMES HIGH SCHOOL

NORTH EASTON, Mass.—Class day exercises of the seniors of Oliver Ames High School were held yesterday. After a tug-of-war the program consisted of patriotic readings by Miss Julia A. Paul, class history by William A. Healey, class will by Mildred D. Healey, prophecy by Alta E. Grundberg and songs by the school. The address of welcome was given by John Mellor.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Ordinances increasing the salaries of patrolmen and firemen were passed over the veto of Mayor Rockwood last night. The salaries will be \$1300 for the remainder of the year and \$1400 beginning April 1, 1918. The Mayor in his veto said the city solicitor had ruled that the council had not the right to increase the salaries of the members of the departments.

* CIVIC FEDERATION

Miss Anna M. East addresses an audience at the rooms of the National Civic Federation, 20 Ashburton Place, this afternoon. Miss East, considered to be an authority on the family budget, will speak on "Facing the Facts: Our Dollars and Our Needs."

WAKEFIELD BAND CONCERTS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Metropolitan Park Department has chosen July 12 and 26 and Aug. 9 for the usual concerts and the park commissioners are arranging dates for the three others provided by the town. All will be given at the park band stand, Lake Quannapowitt.

**In
GLACIER
NATIONAL
PARK**

LAST year thousands more tourists than in any previous year scaled its Alpine heights—rode by launch on its azure lakes—motored through its pine-laden valleys. Modern hotels-in-the-forest. Tepee camps. Vacations \$1 to \$5 per day.

SEE LAKE CHELAN

The wonderful Lake Chelan Region is also on your way. Then go to Seattle, Tacoma, Puget Sound, Portland, Astoria, Vancouver, Victoria—each with a delightful resort country of its own—and Alaska. Enjoy the famous in-eight-of-land Alaskan voyage.

Only \$68.00 from Chicago

round trip fare to the cities of Puget Sound and the Pacific. Tickets at this special low fare for the National Education Association meeting at Portland, Oregon, will be on sale June 25, 27 and 30, and July 1 to 6, inclusive. Any day, June 15 to September 30, round trip Summer tourist tickets, Chicago to same points cost \$73.00. To Glacier Park, the fare from Chicago is \$48.00. Proportionately low fares from all other Eastern points. All tickets permit stop-over at Glacier National Park. Write for Glacier National Park and Lake Chelan literature and detailed information.

W. A. Seward, Gen. Agt., Boston.
C. W. Fitts, Asst. Gen. Agt., Pass. Chicago.

"See America First"

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C. E. Stone, Pass. Traffic Mgr., St. Paul:

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WET REFERENDUM IN PORTO RICO

Repeal of Jones Act Amendment
May Be Made if Majority of
Island Voters Prefer Liquor
Regime to Prohibition

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The new United States citizens in Porto Rico are to vote one month from today whether the prohibition amendment inserted in the citizenship bill recently passed by Congress is to become operative on March 2, 1918, one year from the passage of the Jones Act, or whether the amendment is to be repealed. If the amendment is not voted against by a majority of the voters the island automatically will become dry in March, 1918.

The question to be submitted to the voters is just the reverse of that usually to be determined in a prohibition election. The island has been legislated dry by an act of Congress with the provision, however, that the people concerned may vote to remain wet, as at present, if they wish. The Executive Council has approved petitions submitted to the Commissioner of Elections by the Antiprohibition Committee. The petitions contained more than 25,000 names, which were approved by the Commissioner of Elections, approximately 1500 names in excess of the number needed, while several thousand additional names were presented to the commissioner, who ruled that it was not necessary for him to pass on them.

The prohibition amendment inserted in the Jones act by Senator Gronna, and defended by him, provided that the question might be submitted to a vote on petition of not less than 10 per cent of the registered qualified voters. These petitions had to be on file June 16. Immediately after the passage of the citizenship act by Congress there was a vast wave of prohibition sentiment throughout the island and early indications were that the question probably would not be submitted to a vote. There was such general satisfaction over the granting of American citizenship after 18 years of promises and waiting that the prohibition clause of the law was very generally accepted by most of those who did not welcome it.

The chief alcoholic beverage in Porto Rico is rum, a molasses product and a by-product of the sugar industry, and the excise taxes of various sorts on liquor produce a large portion of the insular revenues. After the first election over the granting of United States citizenship the liquor men of the island got together to look over the situation and see whether they were in as bad a fix as appeared. They appointed a committee of the representative business men of the island, who incidentally happened to be interested in the manufacture of rum in connection with their sugar properties. After a two weeks' canvass of the island this committee resigned in a body, agreeing with the chairman of the committee that the sentiment of the people was overwhelmingly for prohibition and that it would be useless to attempt to change their view.

The chairman of this committee expressed his views in a communication to the committee as follows:

"About two weeks ago I had the honor to be selected by you as director of the antiprohibition campaign and I accepted gladly, not imagining for a moment that the large majority of the people were taking this question in the way they are. They have taken it as a sentimental and moral proposition, and not as an economic question. They are willing to keep on looking at it as a moral question, and I believe any attempt to make them understand it otherwise would be useless.

"If we are not to deal with a better informed public opinion that knows and understands that each and every one of us is opposed to the abuse of alcohol, but that we are not defending the abuse but the use, that moderate use by the individual is his right without injury to society; if we cannot count on a public opinion that understands that there are 40,000 Porto Ricans who make their living in alcohol and allied industries; that more than \$2,000,000 of active capital is invested in this industry; that there are 48 sugar centrals that produce 20,000,000 gallons of molasses that will have no value after the war is over; that the alcohol producing industry brings into the insular and municipal treasuries directly and indirectly more than 50 per cent of all their income; if we cannot have a public opinion which prefers to have these questions which affect the island solved by the insular Legislature, because the Federal laws cut short the degree of freedom or autonomy when they come to solve them; if we cannot count on such a public opinion I believe it preferable to resign than to engage in a battle the outcome of which will be failure."

J. Ruiz Soler, chairman of this committee, estimated it would cost at least \$250,000 to wage even a losing battle. But, after almost two months of apparent inactivity, the antiprohibitionists, headed by another committee possibly more closely identified with the actual distillery business than was the first, commenced circulating petitions soliciting signatures of persons who have not been inactive, assert that many of the signatures were obtained by fraud and misrepresentation and that many of the signers will vote for prohibition and not against it.

Nevertheless, there appears to have been a considerable change of sentiment from the first almost overwhelming wave of welcome with which prohibition was received. The probi-

tionists admit that during the next month, which will decide the campaign, the antiprohibitionists have the advantage of superior organization and a longer purse. They assert, however, that if the voters are permitted to cast their ballots unhampered and uninfluenced, that prohibition will carry by long odds.

The campaign, so far as it has gone, has brought out some strange facts. There are practically no saloons in Porto Rico as saloons are known in the United States. But every grocery or provision store sells rum. Rum, in fact, is the chief stock carried. Food in the roadside cafetins or tiendas, is incidental. Considerable assistance in conducting the campaign has come from the United States, the Anti-Saloon League, the International Reform Bureau and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union contributing in funds and literature. Mrs. Nellie Burger, State president of the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was to have come to the island to take an active hand in the campaign, but the war thus far has prevented her. The prohibition amendment of the Jones Act provides:

"That one year after the approval of this act and thereafter it shall be unlawful to import, manufacture, sell, or give away, or to expose for sale or gift any intoxicating drink or drug. Provided, That the Legislature may authorize and regulate importations, manufacture, and sale of said liquors and drugs for medicinal, sacramental, industrial and scientific uses only. The penalty for violations of this provision with reference to intoxicants shall be a fine of not less than \$25 for the first offense and for second and subsequent offenses a fine of not less than \$50 and imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year; and provided further: That at any general election within five years after the approval of this act this provision may, upon petition of not less than 10 per cent of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, and if a majority of all the qualified electors of Porto Rico voting upon the question shall vote to repeal this provision, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect; otherwise it shall be in full force and effect."

There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether the question may again be submitted at the general election in 1920 in the event the losers in next month's election want to have another vote.

GROUND ACCEPTED FOR TRAINING STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a statement issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Tuesday, the Navy Department will take over as a training station the Mississippi Exposition grounds at Gulfport, Miss., recently tendered by the Mayor and citizens of that city.

Admiral Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has just returned from Gulfport, where he inspected the property. The buildings recently completed for the Mississippi Centennial Exposition, which was to have been held this year but was postponed on account of the war, will be available and are suitable for officers' quarters, dining rooms and general purposes. Barracks, hospital pavilions and other necessary buildings will be erected, and it is expected that the station will be ready for occupancy in about two months.

COAL AND STEEL NEEDS OF ITALY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At a dinner given to the Italian Mission here Senator Guglielmo Marconi voiced the appeal of the Italian Government for coal and steel as the two greatest needs of that nation in winning the war.

"The industrial centers of America can render a great service in bringing the war to a successful conclusion by the production of steel plates and other supplies necessary to rebuild the world's diminishing tonnage," said Senator Marconi. "Italy today has nearly 4,000,000 men under arms. War supplies we cannot get because of the scarcity of tonnage."

ISSUES STATED ON CONSCRIPTION

Canadian Journals Discuss Referendum Amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Liberal Press Strongly Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The leading English Liberal papers throughout Canada are almost unanimously against the referendum amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition to the conscription bill introduced by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden. The Toronto Globe says that there is no room for compromise between the idea of compulsion and the idea of voluntarism. They cannot be reconciled by a formula or bridged by any of the arts of political expediency. The Toronto Star states that it is opposed to a referendum on the issue of conscription, not because it fears what the result would be, but because if the country was to have Government by referendum, it should have resorted to it at the outset of the war. The way out for English Liberals who believe in conscription, continues the journal, is for either leader to stand by their convictions and to preserve for the English portion of the Liberal party in Canada, a rallying point around which it may gather when the issue is fought out sooner or later in the country.

The Hamilton Times considers that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has lost the greatest opportunity of his life to show his devotion to the highest interests of Canada and the Empire by intervening to prevent the immediate application of conscription to the country; while the Brantford Expositor says that the referendum was contrary to precedents set during the war by Great Britain, New Zealand and the United States. It adds that if conscription carries, on a referendum, there was no guarantee that that would end the resistance; and that as a result of the ill feeling which would be developed during the election, there would be greater hostility than ever.

The Winnipeg Free Press, the leading Liberal organ between Toronto and the Pacific coast, is equally strong in its condemnation of the amendment moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, saying that it was difficult to see how the moving of it, whatever its fate, could be of service to the Liberal party.

Needless to say that the French Canadian leader's action is regarded as epoch-making by the large portion of the population of Quebec, and the attitude taken up is almost that of Quebec being perfectly within her right to block the way of Canada succoring her sons in the fighting line by sending additional bodies of troops to reinforce them. Violent anticonscriptionists of the Tancred Marsil type quote largely from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the House to support their anti-British campaign, and the old French Canadian Liberal chieftain has become more their idol than ever. His speech has been a veritable philippic to the hotheads, who have returned to their violent harangues at street corners in Montreal. At one meeting it would have required but little more to bring about violence, and there is no doubt that the situation is a very tender one. One speaker said they would fight until the Borden bill was killed, and advocated that the Liberals should resign en bloc; and then if conscription was passed in their absence, they would be justified in marching to Ottawa and letting Borden know the situation. Marsil declared that if Borden forced the conscription bill through, they would oppose force with force. It took all the armed forces of the country to hang the rebel Riel, he said, and before they could force them to go to the front, they would suppress Borden.

REASONS FOR WAR TO BE TOLD IN PAMPHLET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government Committee on Public Information is to publish a pamphlet for pub-

lic consumption on "How the War Came to America." It will contain, among other things, three notable war addresses of President Wilson.

The pamphlet, now in the press, will be translated into many languages and circulated broadcast. In an announcement regarding it the committee said: "This pamphlet, the first of this kind issued by the committee, was determined upon as the result of the mass of letters which have come in to all Government officials from all parts of the country asking for an exact and comprehensive statement of why the United States went into the war. The material with which these questions should be answered has already been widely published, but in a scattered way, and it has been the effort of the committee to compose a simple and straightforward statement of how the war came to America."

PROSPECTS FOR SOUTHERN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italians have not only opened the eyes of the world to their former industrial dependence upon other countries, but it is awakening them to a realization of the need for developing the natural resources of their country. Considerable interest is now centered upon southern Italy as being a region rich with possibilities. The admirable qualities displayed during the war by the soldiers drawn from the south have been a revelation, and the general esteem they have earned for themselves will do much towards the industrial regeneration of South Italy, for one of the chief reasons for the neglect of that region was the want of confidence felt by northern Italians in those of the South and the lack of confidence the southerners had in themselves. Several years ago Professor Perrone, who had made a study of the question, attributed the industrial inertia of the region to a want of collaboration and mutual confidence. He found conditions in the South to be such that private initiative had no opportunity for development and individual energy was unable to cope with the deficiencies and obstacles met with on every side. With a view to becoming better acquainted with the needs and possibilities of Calabria a tour of inspection has recently been made by a member of the Department of Public Works, accompanied by various Calabrian Members of Parliament.

Geographically, Calabria should be made the center for Italian exportation towards the East, and it is perhaps the only southern region with an abundant supply of water that could be utilized. The Italian hopes of future economic independence are largely based upon the contributions that can be drawn from Calabria. The oranges, lemons, grapes and other fruits from this region already have an excellent reputation in many markets and with a better organization their sale could be widely extended. It is also known that iron is to be found in those parts and lignite as well. Among the first needs, before Calabria can be opened up to the industrial world, are better roads, opportunities for technical training and credit. All these questions are now being studied and it is said that the project approved by Parliament several years ago for the systematization of the Sila water courses will shortly be put into execution and that when this work is completed it will form a source of great wealth.

NEGRO WEALTH ESTIMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Negroes in the United States, numbering 10,000,000, have a taxable wealth of about \$500,000,000, according to Emmet J. Scott, secretary of the National Negro Business League, who made public the figures in a recent appeal to the race for the purchase of Liberty bonds.

URGENCY OF SHIP SITUATION NOTED

Hopeful Developments Found
in Matters on Which Man-
ager of Emergency Fleet and
Other Men Have Divided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To offset the destruction of tonnage by the German submarine scourge, every boat of every possible description must be built by the United States. This statement was made immediately upon the arrival of the British and French missions the first of May, and the fact has been kept constantly before the Government since that time. For the production of the ships, a shipping board was organized; and this country and all the allied nations have been looking to that organization for the production of ships, in order to get food, munitions, steel and coal to the countries of the allied governments in time to save them and prevent Germany from winning the war by starving her enemies, as she seeks to do by destroying shipping.

These facts were made known by both the British and French missions during the first days of their sojourn in Washington. It is obvious to all observers that every minute of delay in the production of ships is in favor of Germany. From the standpoint of Germany, it is pointed out that matters not by what means the delay in the production of ships is brought about, whether in the lack of material, lack of workmen, or through quarrels in the Government organization that would produce disorganization. The result in any instance would be the same.

On Tuesday, Chairman Denman of the shipping board gave expression to his concern on the point of ship production, declaring the great number of ships demanded by the President must be constructed at once, in order to offset the destruction by submarines. It appeared that in the past two weeks tonnage has been destroyed which would amount to a yearly rate of 9,000,000 tons.

Many who have been following the activities of the Shipping Board have deplored, it appears, in this connection the lack of harmony in the organization. Messrs. Eustis and Clark, who were taken into the organization by General Goethals at the behest of Mr. Denman, became involved in a controversy that resulted in their dismissal, much to Mr. Denman's distress, and the work of the board was set far back as a result. A few days after the dismissal of these two engineers, Messrs. Denman and General Goethals became involved in a controversy over the price of steel, and further delays resulted.

Developments of Tuesday, however, appeared more hopeful; and it was felt by many that the program would now go forward. It was taken as an evidence that at least some action was to be had on the ship problem when Mr. Denman went to the Capitol and had a conference with Senator Stone, following which Senator Stone delivered an attack upon General Goethals from the floor of the Senate, in a further effort to bring about harmony in the Shipping Board such as Mr. Denman desires, in order to meet the shipping crisis he speaks of.

"Since the Government now has the power," Mr. Denman said, "to force a lower price, I should not go on approving contracts at \$95 per ton." He declared that the price of \$56 per ton will stand until a final figure is set by the President or by some agency

CONCENTRATION IN WAR CONDUCT

General Goethals Before Senate
Committee Warns of Need for
Undivided Authority—Bill
for Aeronautical Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major-Gen. George W. Goethals, U. S. A., testified before a Senate subcommittee today as to the imperative necessity for concentration of authority and responsibility in the conduct of the war, especially with respect to development of the aeronautic service. Frederick H. Allen of New York, who has seen, during every year of the war, aviation duty on the French front, was another witness.

General Goethals said: "I always have strongly favored concentration of responsibility and authority. Divided authority brings trouble. I think the bill before the subcommittee is a step in the right direction." He had reference to the Sheppard-Hulbert bill, for the creation of a federal department of aeronautics, the head of which would be a cabinet officer. "It may also be necessary to have a separate munitions department before we go much further into the war," the general added. "More will be accomplished by concentration of authority," he continued.

Mr. Allen declared that the detection by a scouting aeroplane of a gap in the German lines had much to do with the allied victory at the battle of the Marne, the victory which turned the tide against the German armies.



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Service caps, insignias extra, \$3.50.
Campaign hats at \$6 and \$2.
Fox's spiral puttees, \$4.
Canvas leggings, \$1 and \$1.50.
Regulation army sweaters, \$6.

Olive drab shirts of shrinkless "Vivella" flannel, with two breast button-flap pockets, \$6.
5-lb. army blankets, 68 x 90 inches, \$12.50.
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Santa Fe

BELGIUM'S KING THANKS AMERICA

Note Borne by Mission to the United States Expresses the Gratitude of His People for Generous Aid Given

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The personal letter to President Wilson from King Albert, delivered on Monday by Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian commission to this country was made public by the State Department yesterday, and is as follows:

"I commend to your excellency's kindly reception the mission which bears this letter. This mission will express to the President the feelings of understanding and enthusiastic admiration with which my Government and people have received the decision reached by him in his wisdom. The mission will also tell you how greatly the important and glorious role enacted by the United States has confirmed the confidence which the Belgian nation has always had in free America's spirit of justice.

"The great American Nation was particularly moved by the unwarranted and violent attacks made on Belgium. It has sorrowed over the distress of my subjects subjected to the yoke of the enemy. It has succored them with incomparable generosity. I am happy to have an opportunity to again express to your excellency the gratitude which my country owes to you and the firm hope entertained by Belgium that on the day of reparation, toward which America will contribute so bountifully, full and entire justice will be rendered to my country.

"My Government has chosen to express its sentiments to your excellency through two distinguished men whose services will command credence for what they have to say—Baron Moncheur, who for eight years was my representative at Washington, and Lieutenant-General Leclercq, who has earned high appreciation during a long military career.

"I venture to hope, Mr. President, that you will accord full credence to everything they say, especially when they assure you of the hopes I entertain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America and of my faithful and very sincere friendship.

"ALBERT."

The Belgian War Mission, having expressed to American officials Belgium's gratitude for what this country has done for her stricken people, regards its work here as complete, since it came there to seek men, money, nor ships, nor to give advice.

Now that the mission is here, however, officials are eager to show in more than a perfunctory way their deep sympathy for Belgium's war aspirations. Suggestions will be sought on many phases of the war and it is likely that the mission will visit several other cities in order further to cement the bond between the two countries.

CONQUEST OF THE GERMAN COLONIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Roume, former Governor of Indo-China and of French West Africa, lectured in the Sorbonne recently on the conquest of the German colonies. The Belgian General Tombeur and a representative of the Belgian Colonial Ministry were present. M. Chaumet, former Undersecretary of State, welcomed General Tombeur in the name of France, as well as Baron Giffier d'Hestroy, Belgian plenipotentiary in Paris, who in 1914, drafted Belgium's reply to the German ultimatum.

M. Roume was introduced by M. Chaumet as "the worthy successor in West Africa of Faidherbe and one of those who have laid the foundations of greater France." M. Roume, in beginning his address, referred to the diplomatic documents which have appeared in the allied countries and expressed his appreciation of the frank dealings of Great Britain. He showed that it was Germany's ambition not only to seize the French colonies, but those belonging to other countries not so powerful as either Great Britain or France. With the help of maps, M. Roume showed his audience the extent of German ambitions, as well as the frontier lines of those tracts of territory over which Germany had already imposed her rule. He indicated the successive stages of the spread of the power of Germany in Africa, more particularly her commercial power which, in 15 years, had leapt from 11,000,000 to 100,000,000 marks. German ambition, he pointed out, did not only cover Central Africa, but South Africa as well, to say nothing of the far east.

The events of the last three years, concluded M. Roume, had shown that through a close alliance the countries of the Entente had been enabled to expose and annul the German intrigues, and to deprive Germany of her possessions in China. After the war, after the complete occupation of the German colonies, it would be the duty of France to free the world from violent German methods, whether in commercial, industrial, economic or maritime spheres.

MAYORS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—After his return from Paris, where he had attended the inter-ally parliament, Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, telegraphed to M. Mithouard, president of the Municipal Council of Paris, expressing the hope of soon seeing him in Rome and that their relations would become ever closer and more cordial. M. Mithouard telegraphed in reply

that he wished Prince Colonna, as soon as he reached the Eternal City, to hear an expression of the gratitude and the sentiments of the people of Paris who had been greatly touched by seeing the Italian delegates lay a wreath decked with Roman laurels on the statue which symbolized their recollections and their hopes. Speaking in their name, said M. Mithouard, he hoped that their ancient friendship would grow stronger every day. The telegram alludes to the occasion on which Prince Colonna, on behalf of the Italian delegates, laid a wreath at the foot of the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde.

PLEA MADE FOR ARABS IN ALGERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The statements and views of M. Paul Jacquier on the question of the Arabs in Algeria, as recently published in the *Matin*, have drawn forth an energetic protest from a writer in *La Victoire*. M. Jacquier tells us, says this writer, that he had been sent to Algeria to inquire on the spot into the truth of certain rumors concerning the administration in Algeria, and which, so this writer asserts, were not as fully investigated by the three deputies sent by Parliament as might have been wished. M. Jacquier, according to this writer, has not discussed the Arab question, he has merely promulgated the doctrine, so dear to colonialists, that the Arab must not be raised to the status of a Frenchman or receive the franchise, and that he has remained and must continue to remain an inferior being.

The Muhammadan subjects of France, however, continues this writer, fight just exactly as the French of Algeria fight, and their relations mourn for them and suffer privations in their absence, for the Arabs have not grown rich under French domination. After speaking of certain abuses which he asserts take place under French administration in Algeria, the writer demands of M. Jacquier whether they have the right to proclaim to the world at large that they wish to free all who are in subjection to any form of tyranny, and then to write down that those alone who, for a sou per day, have fought with France on all the battlefields of the world, those who today form the country's best attacking troops, shall remain Arabs and shall never become Frenchmen. He refuses to credit it. The article terminates with an allusion to some one whom the writer describes as one of the best qualified of the champions of the Arabs and who is quoted as saying that if France would promise to those Arabs who conducted themselves bravely the title and rights of French citizens, he would undertake to bring 500,000 men to the colors.

ANCIENT TEMPLE DISCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The discovery has been made in Rome of an ancient temple, dating from imperial times, outside Porta Maggiore beneath the railway lines running from Tre Archi. The building is vaulted, about 16 meters long and ornamented with columns and stucco work. It is supposed to date from the time of Trajan. The stucco work of the ceiling shows some very fine figures, one with open arms in the attitude of prayer, two offering a sacrifice, another the figure of a man leaning on a stick. The most remarkable, however, is the representation of Sappho with a lyre. Excavations have been temporarily suspended and the entrance to the temple walled up until the railway authorities shall have strengthened the track running above it.

SKILLED ARTIFICERS FOR ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The army requires highly skilled men as artificers in its technical units. The Ministry of Munitions are responsible for meeting this demand. In the first instance, efforts are made to obtain the men required by calling for volunteers with the assistance of the trade unions. In so far as the supply of volunteers with the necessary qualifications is insufficient, highly skilled men in occupations protected by the schedule of protected occupations may be called up as provided for in the notes to the schedule. All notices calling up such men will be sent through the machinery of the Munitions Area Recruiting Office, this being the only agency which deals with the calling up of men from the Admiralty, War Office or munitions work under the schedule.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Leslie Colby Cornish, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, has been promoted to the chief justiceship. Justice Cornish went from Winslow to Colby University in the '70s, and after graduating there as a Phi Beta rank man moved on to Cambridge to study law at Harvard. As early as 1878 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He rose rapidly in his profession, and for five years was one of a group of men intrusted with all examinations for admission to the bar. In 1907 he was nominated to be associate justice of the Supreme Court, and now rises to the chief justiceship with 10 years of proven ability as the basis of future prestige. In important fiduciary posts as a trustee of educational and charitable institutions he has done his full share of civic duty, besides that done on the bench.

Lewis Abbott Crosssett, who has been given the important duty of supervising the work of the Y. M. C. A. among the military forces of the United States in France, is one of the most successful manufacturers of shoes in the United States, with large factories in Massachusetts and Maine. For many years he has been influential as director and as chairman of the Y. M. C. A. work of New England, and also has figured prominently in the deliberations of the international and national Y. M. C. A. directorates with their headquarters in New York City. He also is one of the leading donors to and managers of the Moody schools at Northfield. His stay in France will not be permanent; but long enough to lay the foundations broad and strong for the important work which the association plans to do there.

Martin W. Littleton, who temporarily heads the organization of Democrats in New York City, whose members have assembled to fight Tammany Hall and cast their influence in State and national political affairs on the side of decent government, is one of the leading lawyers in New York City, who had a brilliant if not long career in Congress. He is an outstanding member of the important group of Southern-born men now resident in the metropolis who are steadily crowding to the rear the older type of party politician which always was fully represented in the Tammany of Kelley, Croker and Murphy. A native of Tennessee and practicing law for the first years of his professional career in Texas, and four years later was an assistant district attorney in Brooklyn, and then was president of the borough under the new charter. He is eloquent, forceful, and a tenacious sort of fighter for a client or a cause.

The Rt. Hon. Sir William Mather, who has recently been reelected president of the Textile Institute, is a well-known engineer, and chairman of Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester. Sir William Mather has always taken a great interest in the subject of cotton growing in the Sudan. He is, too, keenly interested in the subject of technical education, and made investigations into the technical education of America and Russia for the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction which sat in 1883. For many years he has interested himself in the promotion of technical education in Great Britain, and he is, besides, chairman of the Froebel Educational Institute of London. He is a governor and member of the council of Owens College and Victoria University, Manchester. Sir William Mather was instrumental in introducing an eight-hour working day into the Salford Iron Works, and the system has now been in operation for the last 14 years. At different times he sat as Liberal member for Salford, the Gorton Division of Lancashire, and the Rossendale Division of Lancashire in the House of Commons, but he retired from political life a good many years ago.

Henry Morgenthau, who is to head a special commission to be sent from the United States to investigate the condition of Jews in Palestine, was Ambassador from the United States to Turkey during the years 1913-1916. He made a fine record, both as diplomatist and as a man upon whom extraordinary duties were imposed by the war. A recognized leader of the Jews in America, with the fullest confidence of the Administration and in closest touch with the wealthiest of his Jewish compatriots, he can operate from Egypt as a base in ways most effective and satisfactory. Mr. Morgenthau is a native of

Mannheim, Germany, who arrived in the United States when a boy, was educated in the schools of New York City and in the Columbia University Law School. In the business world he has built up manifold connections that have given him much wealth. In the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association he has held important positions. Retaining deep and constant interest in the welfare of the masses and in the needs of the plain people he has served freely and widely as a director on all sorts of altruistic agencies, and politically he has allied himself with the party which he believes is truest in its devotion to the people. In the 1912 presidential campaign he acted as chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee, and he repeated the task in 1916.

APPOINTMENT OF WOMAN SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The refusal by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to sign the appointment of Miss Frost as Petty Sessions clerk at Six Miles Bridge, County Clare, has created no little comment in the United Kingdom, and the information given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Haslam of Dublin is therefore of special interest.

Miss Frost's father, Mrs. Haslam explained, had been Petty Sessions clerk at Six Miles Bridge in County Clare for 45 years, and during the last five years of his term practically the whole work of his office had been done by his daughter. When Mr. Frost expressed a wish to resign his post, therefore, the magistrates unanimously elected Miss Frost to fill the vacant place. The appointment had actually to be made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but lo, when the appointment was brought to him to sign he refused to do so on the ground that Miss Frost was a woman. Lord Wimborne admitted that she had given ample proof of her capabilities, but, he said, the appointment was contrary to custom and could not be made. Three times the magistrates unanimously appointed her, three times his excellency refused to ratify the appointment. Finally Miss Frost brought her case into court and appeared before Mr. Justice Barton; the judge seemed to find the case a difficult one to deal with, but by dint of bringing one "Blue Book" after another into court and reading them studiously, he found an act dated somewhere about 1500 that convinced him a woman could not legally fill the position of clerk of the Petty Sessions, a woman according to that act not being "a person." Miss Frost at once lodged notice of appeal and there the case stands at present.

Mrs. Haslam is the oldest member of the oldest suffrage society in Ireland and her interest and devotion to the cause of women has never flagged. She is one of the most active of the women police patrol recently appointed in Dublin; and has ever been in the forefront of the battle for the equal rights of women with men, but for all that she is strongly antimilitant. In politics Mrs. Haslam is a good old-fashioned Unionist, but she is quite ready to lay aside her prejudices if any particular woman she is trying to help into a seat on the corporation or to a Petty Sessions clerkship happens to be of the other way of thinking.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed the Hon. R. D. Denman, M. P., to be his parliamentary private secretary (unpaid).

FARM LOAN BANK IN MANITOBA

Province Backs Financial Association Designed to Benefit Not Only Farmers, but All Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Manitoba has a cooperative land bank, known as the Manitoba Farm Loans Association. "For many years," says a pamphlet issued by the Manitoba Farm Loans Board, "attention has been directed by individuals, societies and associations to the necessity of better organizing the farmers of this western country, to the end that agriculture should receive the recognition its dignified and economic importance to national prosperity warrants, and that the labors of the dwellers on the land should become more lucrative and social conditions thereby be made more happy and cheerful. A great many efforts were attended with admirable success, and great advantages accrued, but still the foundation upon which to build a lasting structure was not reached.

"The farmers themselves have been untiring in their demands for more favorable consideration and better recognition in the affairs of direct importance to them. The greatest of these demands, and that which is the basic need of all industrial development of whatever nature, was for more liberal and equitable terms of financial credit.

"With a full understanding and appreciation of this question the Government at the last session of the Legislature of the Province, and as an outcome of much previous investigation by a committee appointed for that purpose, drafted and submitted a bill entitled 'The Manitoba Farm Loans Act,' which received the unanimous support of the House and the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, becoming law on the ninth day of March last.

"This act provides that persons residing or intending to reside on land within the Province may obtain through the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, on first mortgage security, loans up to 50 per cent, of the appraised value of the property offered, extending over a period of 30 years at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, repayment being made on an amortization basis by equal annual payments composed of principal and interest. It also provides that every borrower becomes a shareholder in the association by investment in its capital stock of an amount equal to five per cent of the sum borrowed, and none others but borrowers, and the Province of Manitoba can hold such shares.

"While the Manitoba Farm Loans Act was primarily intended to foster and encourage agriculture by providing cheap money for the farmer, it was also conceived that cooperation could be carried much further. In order that all classes of the community might share in the advantages of this progressive scheme, it has been decided to pay a rate of four per cent interest on deposits and to issue, by way of security, certificates of deposit, secured by first mortgage bonds of the association, guaranteed unconditionally both as to principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba. These deposit certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100 and multiples of hundreds up to \$1000, interest to be paid semiannually. They may be cashed at any time with

interest added to date and will be purchased by any bank.

"Five per cent five-year first mortgage coupon bonds of the association, unconditionally guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba, may be purchased in denominations to suit purchasers. These bonds are directly secured by first mortgages on improved farm land of the value of 200 per cent of the face value and by a 10 per cent capital stock liability of shareholders in the association, besides the guarantee of the Government."

The Manitoba Farm Loans Act, section 64, provides that: "All bonds, stocks or other securities issued by the board under the provisions of this act shall be a lawful investment for all municipal and school district sinking funds and for all fiduciary and trust funds, and may be accepted as security for all public deposits."

LADY SUPERINTENDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At a recent meeting of the Conseil National des Femmes Françaises Madame Leon Brunschwig made the interesting announcement that, following on the example of British factories, the lady superintendent had been introduced into a French factory employing women in the Paris area. A recommendation for the adoption of the lady superintendent of women workers had been made by the Conseil National des Femmes and had received the support of the Labor and Armament ministries. Seven other large factories had also promised to introduce the British method of securing the comfort and welfare of women workers. Madame Roy, a working woman who formed part of the delegation of French women workers who, some little time ago, visited a number of the factories in the British Isles, expressed her appreciation of the adoption of the lady superintendent in French factories.

She spoke of the proved usefulness of such a post in British factories and the equally good results which the innovation would have in France. A school for the training of women who are considered fit to take the post of lady superintendent has been established in Paris. The course will be of three months' duration and will include a knowledge of common law, particularly of those laws which relate to the family and to the position and rights of labor.

THISTLE HOLDS BACK FARMERS

Russian Weed a Detriment to Argentine Agriculturists, Who Are Charged With Lax Methods in Cultivation

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Argentine agricultural matters have become so bad that the new Director of Agriculture has addressed an open letter to the president of the Argentine Forestry Society asking advice and assistance. The most alarming plant pest is the Russian thistle, which has spread over most of the province of Buenos Aires and is getting a good start in the district known as the Pampa Central. This weed ruins the ground for agricultural purposes. It grows to a height of six feet and when mature and dry is carried along by the wind, scattering seed over hundreds of miles, the weed itself piling up in such drifts that in the Province of Buenos Aires trains are often compelled to stop until the tracks are cleared. There are numerous other weeds which the Department of Agriculture hopes to stamp out, the abolition of which would mean a noticeable increase in the output of the farms.

Inefficient methods of farming have made themselves felt most seriously in the cultivation of wheat. In addition to the losses caused by pests are those caused by the laxity of the farmers themselves, and both these causes have now become matters of governmental concern. In view of the scarcity of wheat throughout the world. Among the complaints made by the Department of Agriculture are those that the farmers do not plow the ground properly; that they sow seed that will not grow; that they often sow much less than 175 pounds of seed to the hectare, which is entirely too little; that they do not cure the seed nor clean the granaries of weed seed, and that improper methods of harvesting and threshing cause the loss of large quantities of the grain which is now so precious.

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Writing Paper	1 lb. Envelopes	1 pkg.
(96 sheets to pound)	35¢ (25 in package)	15¢
regularly 50¢	regularly 20¢	

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In Magnolia size; plain and fancy cut Envelopes to match. Gray, Blue or White.

2,000 Pound Packages	7,000 Packages	
Writing Paper	Envelopes	
(102 sheets to pound)	(25 in package)	
1 lb., 24¢, formerly 35¢	1 pkg. 10¢, formerly 12¢	
5 lbs., 1.10, formerly 1.75	10 pgs. 90¢, formerly 1.20	

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SECOND ROUND IN METROPOLITAN

Women Golfers in Title Tournament Over Piping Rock Course—Mrs. Gavin Wins Match From Miss Hollins

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Second-round matches are scheduled for today in the women's metropolitan golf championship tournament of 1917 on the links of the Piping Rock course. First-round matches were played Tuesday, and the feature contest of the day was between Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrooke and Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Baitusrol, which was won by the latter, 2 up.

In earning her victory, Mrs. Gavin played brilliant and steady golf. It could hardly be said that her golf was perfect, although it approximated this, but at all times it was convincing in its quality and its steadiness. The result of being medalist, the shortcomings of her own game and the consummate skill which was with her rival, were in the aggregate too much for Miss Hollins to overcome, although she put up a fine battle all the way.

The other matches of the first round were not without their surprises. Mrs. H. C. Phipps of Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley with ease at 5 to 4. Miss Beatrice Lounsbury of Bedford played some excellent golf in vanquishing Mrs. D. C. Geddes of Nassau at 6 and 5. Another whose play was of especial interest was Miss Eleanor Gates of Nassau, who defeated Mrs. F. H. Ryan of Cranford at 5 and 4. One of the best shots of the day was made by Mrs. Thomas Hucknell of Forest Hill, who defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century at 2 and 1. On the short seventeenth hole she holed out a maulie shot for a two. The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION

First Round
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. William Chivers, Dunwoodie, 2 and 1.
Mrs. Thomas Hucknell, Forest Hill, defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 2 and 1.
Miss H. Hitchcock, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. L. A. Wimpheimer, Century, 2 and 1.
Miss Beatrice Lounsbury, Bedford, defeated Mrs. D. C. Geddes, Nassau, 6 and 5.
Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, 5 and 4.
Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 3 and 2.
Miss Eleanor Gates, Nassau, defeated Mrs. F. H. Ryan, Cranford, 5 and 4.
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baitusrol, defeated Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrooke, 2 up.

SECOND SIXTEEN

First Round
Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, defeated Mrs. G. D. Boschen, Spring Lake, 5 and 4.
Mrs. W. G. Loew, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, 4 and 2.
Mrs. C. C. Sumner, Nassau, defeated Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 6 and 5.
Mrs. J. F. Davis, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 6 and 5.
Miss Constance Robinson, Kralwood, defeated Mrs. L. L. Blakes, Cranford, 3 and 1.
Mrs. G. Weber, Great Neck, defeated Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Swaney, 5 and 4.
Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Hugwood, defeated Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, 4 and 3.
Mrs. C. Y. Russell, Ardsley, defeated Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, 1 up (19 holes).

THIRD SIXTEEN

First Round
Mrs. H. J. Bartholome, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. Moody, Glen Ridge, 4 and 2.
Mrs. F. P. Donahue, Montclair, defeated Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 3 and 2.
Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. E. F. Donohoe, Montclair, 4 and 2.
Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. J. C. Barway, Hackensack, 4 and 2.
Miss G. Wood, Englewood, defeated Mrs. Sidney Well, Fairview, by default.

WEST FINISHES EASTERN GAMES WITH A DEFEAT

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Chicago	35	19	.648	.500	
Boston	32	22	.627	.500	
New York	28	26	.569	.558	
Cleveland	28	28	.500	.582	
Detroit	24	28	.459	.564	
St. Louis	22	30	.423	.415	
Philadelphia	18	30	.375	.300	
Washington	19	32	.373	.566	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Washington 3, Detroit 0.
No other games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.

The last game of the first invasion of the eastern circuit of the American Baseball League by a western club resulted in a defeat for the invaders Tuesday afternoon when the Washington Americans won a 3 to 0 game from Detroit at Washington. The other American League teams had a day off.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM DETROIT, 3-0

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington took the final game of the series with Detroit here Tuesday, 3 to 0, bunching hits off James in ten innings. The visitors could not hit Johnson effectively. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0
Batteries—Johnson and Anshuth; James, Coveleskie and Stange. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—1h. 35m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 7, Mobile 0.
Memphis 2, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 1, Little Rock 0.
New Orleans 7, Chattanooga 4.

NEW YORK STATE DOUBLES TENNIS MATCHES START

Women's and Mixed Divisions Under Way, and Some Keen Competition Is Brought Out

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Interest in the Eastern New York State lawn tennis tournament at Hartsdale Tuesday centered in the doubles events. The women's doubles, in which Miss Helen Gillette and Miss Grace Gilletteau are among the more prominent contenders, got under way, this team coming through a first-round victory by taking two sets at 6-0, 6-0 from Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Welsh. The first round of the mixed doubles tournament also started Tuesday.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

First Round
Miss Katherine Greely and Miss M. McGuire defeated Miss Sylvia Russell and Mrs. John Lawrence, 6-2, 6-4.
Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Mrs. Clifford Black defeated Miss L. Lansdowne and Mrs. C. J. Chisholm, 6-2, 6-0.
Miss Helen Gilletteau and Miss Grace Gilletteau defeated Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Welsh, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. H. Hawell and Miss C. Bass defeated Mrs. H. Prichard and Mrs. H. Bassford, 6-3, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

First Round
Miss Helen Gilletteau and George Walker Jr. defeated Mrs. H. Prichard and Leon Croley, 6-4, 12-11.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bassford defeated Mrs. H. Craighead and John Lawrence, 6-2, 7-5.
Mrs. M. and Mrs. H. Hartwell defeated Mrs. C. Bass and C. Gammon, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss T. Lansdowne and C. Cuthbert defeated Mrs. H. Chisholm and Fred Osgood, 6-2, 6-2.
Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Abraham Bassford Jr. defeated Miss Grace Gilletteau and Dr. B. F. Drake, 7-5, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Second Round
Miss C. Bass defeated Miss M. Lowerie, 6-2, 6-1.

MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round
H. Bassford defeated H. McClure, 6-2, 6-1.

SEMIFINAL AND FINAL ROUNDS IN LYNNEWOOD GOLF

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Semifinal and final round matches are scheduled for today in the Lynnewood Hall cup golf competition at the Huntingdon Country Club, with B. W. Corkran, D. C. Corkran, H. L. Bond and S. J. Graham as the contestants in the first division of play.

First and second round matches were played Tuesday. The Corkran brothers won their matches in both these rounds their victories causing little surprise. A victory that did cause surprise was that of H. L. Bond over G. W. Hoffner in the semifinal round. He won by 2 up.

Probably the defeat of M. R. Marston of Baltusrol at the hands of S. J. Graham was the greatest surprise of the day. In the first match B. W. Corkran was given one of the hardest matches of his career by Alexander Stokes. Coles was in tiptop form, and stuck to his opponent, with the result that at the end of the eighteenth hole the match was all square. Four extra holes were played before Corkran gained the verdict.

FIRST SIXTEEN

C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, defeated H. T. Cook, Trenton, 3 and 2.
B. W. Corkran, Baltimore, defeated Alexander Coles, Philadelphia Country Club, 1 up (22 holes).
J. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, defeated A. Renshaw, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 4 and 2.
D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, defeated J. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up.
H. L. Bond, Baltimore, defeated P. S. Randolph Jr., Lakewood, 2 and 1.
G. W. Hoffner, Woodbury, defeated Patrick Grant, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3 and 1.
M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated P. L. Corson, Plymouth, 4 and 3.
S. J. Graham, Greenwiche, defeated R. S. Worthington, Swaney, 1 up.

SECOND ROUND

B. W. Corkran defeated C. B. Buxton, 1 up.
D. C. Corkran defeated J. B. McFarland, 2 and 1.
H. L. Bond defeated G. W. Hoffner, 2 up.
S. J. Graham defeated M. R. Marston, 1 up.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	12	18	.600
Providence	32	20	.613
Baltimore	30	22	.577
Rochester	29	23	.558
Toronto	28	24	.538
Buffalo	20	34	.362
Montreal	17	31	.354
Richmond	19	36	.345

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 1
Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0

At Baltimore

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Rochester 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 13 3
Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 2

At Richmond

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Richmond 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 16 1
Buffalo 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 5 9 4

Second Game

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 1 2 9 8 2
Richmond 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 4

At Providence

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Toronto 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 2
Providence 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9 2

GAMES TODAY

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

LEHIGH WINS LONG CONTEST

WORCESTER, Mass.—Lehigh University won a hard commencement day baseball game from Holy Cross here Tuesday, 3 to 2, after 16 innings. In six of the extra seven innings Holy Cross managed to get a man around to third base, twice with no one out, but Twombly tightened in the pinches.

WOMEN'S TENNIS PLAY ADVANCES

National Tournament Brings Out Some Fine Matches—Miss Bjurstedt Continues to Win—Miss Sears in Hard Contest

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Play continues today in the annual women's national lawn tennis tournament on the turf courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at St. Martins. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, came through over Mrs. Robert Leroy Tuesday, winning at 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Marion Zinderstein, from West Newton, Mass., continued her remarkable pace toward the final brackets, defeating Miss Mildred Willard at 6-0, 6-0. In four sets she has only lost two games, and her fast, free-hitting game has attracted the attention of the gallery. Miss Zinderstein will have to face Miss Bjurstedt for a place in the round before the semifinals.

Miss E. R. Sears of Boston had some very close play in her match with Miss M. D. Thayer, the Philadelphia player, and only won at 5-6, 8-6.

In the opening set Miss Sears led at 5-3 on games, only to see Miss Thayer draw level by a brilliant rally from mid-court. In the second set the Boston player ran into a lead of 5-1 on games, but again Miss Thayer, playing with fine courage, brought the game even at 6-6 before her opponent won the last few points for a hard-earned victory. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Second Round
Mrs. Knud Dahl defeated Mrs. L. E. Bailey, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss A. E. Townsend, 7-5, 6-3.
Miss Dorothy Disston defeated Miss Elizabeth Strubing, 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Eleanor Sears defeated Miss M. D. Thayer, 8-6, 6-4.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Robert Leroy, 6-2, 6-2.

Third Round

Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Margaret Moes, 6-1, 6-3.
Miss Susanne White defeated Miss C. H. Valentine, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. Gilbert Harvey defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 6-2, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

First Round
Miss S. C. Nielsen and Mrs. J. Saunders defeated Miss Margaret Moes and Miss C. H. Valentine, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. Robert Leroy and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Annie Taylor and Miss Mary Newbold, 6-2, 6-2.
Miss A. B. Townsend and Miss Rebecca Thomson defeated Miss Edna Krause and Miss Alice Fleisher, 6-3, 8-6.

Miss Leslie Hancock and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss Sophie Norris and Miss Eleanor Blispham, 6-1, 6-1.
Miss Susanne White and Miss Dorothy Disston defeated Mrs. H. F. Kerbaugh and Miss M. P. Toulmin, 6-1, 6-3.

Second Round

Mrs. K. S. Green and Miss Jacquelin Green defeated Mrs. D. S. Stern and Mrs. James Nathan, 7-5, 6-2.
Miss Sarah Neilson and Mrs. J. S. Taylor defeated Mrs. V. M. Bieg and Mrs. H. F. Abbott, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Newbold and Miss M. D. Thayer defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Miss Gertrude Henry, 6-3, 6-4.
Miss Elizabeth Thomson and Miss Mildred Willard defeated Mrs. Gilbert Harvey and partner by default.

EASTERN DOUBLES

Second Round
Kenneth Snyder and G. H. Thornton defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk and partner by default.
Paul Gibbons and C. N. Beard defeated H. F. Smith and partner by default.
Henry Hanna and E. T. Hitchins defeated Thomas Gratz and E. W. French, 6-7, 6-1, 8-6.

J. C. Wright and J. R. Carpenter Jr. defeated J. G. Alfred and partner by default.
C. B. Jennings and W. B. Dixon defeated E. C. Cassard and H. B. Endicott, 6-2, 6-2.

Third Round

J. C. Wright and J. R. Carpenter defeated C. B. Jennings and W. B. Dixon, 7-5, 6-7, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES

First Round
Miss Florence Ballin and W. T. Tilden defeated Miss Dorothy Disston and A. D. Thayer, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Second Round

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and I. C. Wright defeated Miss Virginia Carpenter and J. R. Carpenter Jr., 6-0, 6-3.
Miss Susanne White and Eugene Dixon defeated Miss C. B. Neely and P. W. Gibbons by default.

DARTMOUTH TO CONTINUE SPORT

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College athletic council has decided to waive the three-year rule and permit freshmen to participate in varsity contests. With the freshmen eligible to the places left vacant by upper classmen who are serving the country, Dartmouth will carry out its usual athletic competition.

It has been decided to go ahead with the usual football schedule, although no coach for the eleven has been named as yet to succeed F. W. Cavanaugh, who resigned last year.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	22	8	.733
Lawrence	19	13	.594
Worcester	17	15	.531
New London	14	18	.519
Bridgeport	15	15	.500
Portland	12	20	.375
Hartford	10	17	.370
Springfield	10	18	.357

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Lawrence 12, Springfield 5.
Worcester 8, Portland 4.
Bridgeport 7, Hartford 4.
New Haven 7, New London 1.

GAMES TODAY

Worcester at Portland.
Bridgeport at New London.
New Haven at Hartford.
Springfield at Lawrence.

PICKUPS

Ricorda, Bradshaw, Durgin and Rico made a triple play for Springfield yesterday.

Pitcher Eller of Cincinnati pitched both games against the Cubs yesterday and broke even.

The New York Giants are again accumulating a good sized lead in the National League race.

Cincinnati could score only one run on 11 hits in the first game with Chicago yesterday while the Cubs made two runs on only five hits.

There were three home runs in the major leagues yesterday. Hickman, Brooklyn; Paskert, Philadelphia, and Doyle, Giants, were the honor men.

New Haven is making a runaway of the Eastern League race. Their present percentage is .733, while Lawrence, which is second, has a percentage of only .594.

Eight straight for Pitcher Schupp of the New York Giants. Brilliant support was largely responsible for his victory yesterday, a stop by Fletcher being the star play of the game.

Brooklyn gave an exhibition of some of its 1916 batting yesterday, making 14 hits and scoring 12 runs. A few more games like that will bring the champions up to where they belong in the standing.

The Boston Braves and the New York Americans are scheduled to play an exhibition game at West Side Park, Jersey City, June 24. President B. B. Johnson of the American League and President J. K. Tener of the National League will each assign an umpire for the contest.

Cobb is rapidly running away from the other batsmen of the American League. He has now raised his average to .371 as against .345 for Speaker who is second. Batting against Walter Johnson yesterday, Cobb made three hits in four trips to the plate. On the eastern trip which ended yesterday he batted for no less than .500.

OFFICIALS ARE ASKED TO STATE STAND ON FEES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In case the eastern colleges have their football teams next fall and play intercollegiate schedules it is expected that the revenue derived from a big majority of these games will be far below that generally taken in at similar games when the country has been at peace.

Owing to the fact that many of the star players will not be competing as well as to the fact that many of those who are accustomed to attend the games will not be present on account of military duties or other work which will keep them away, the attendance on all but one or two of the big games is pretty sure to be greatly below the usual figure.

While the past month or two has found the college athlete and the follower of this sport very much engaged in preparing for active service in the war, several of the eastern colleges have been maintaining their sporting programs as much as possible. These contests have not attracted the attendance noted at them in years past, with the result that most of the schedules have been maintained at an actual loss.

Believing that such a condition may prevail in the fall, should the war be going on at that time, J. A. Babbitt, chairman, and H. W. Taylor, secretary of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, has sent out letters to the football officials listed on the central board asking for their opinions regarding the general scale of fees that will be expected for officiating under the conditions that may prevail next fall. The letter states that it is the desire of the committee to maintain the highest possible standard of officiating and at the same time assist colleges to foster the sport next fall at a reduced expenditure. The letter follows:

"At the regular meeting for selection of officials for the major games of the season, which was held in New York on May 26, it was the consensus of opinion that it would be better to defer any arrangement for next fall until after the proposed meeting of the National Collegiate A. A. late in August, when it is thought the position of intercollegiate athletics will be more clear.

"Representatives from 18 important institutions were present, and it was the general feeling that financing of the next season will be a very serious matter to all colleges. The teams have already lost most of their best athletes, and the undergraduates and general public have taken very little interest in athletics this spring, as would be expected. Many of the colleges discontinued athletics entirely this spring, the few big athletic events have been failures financially, and returns from baseball generally have equaled that of one large institution, where a game bringing in \$2400 last year, only netted \$171 this year.

"Most of the colleges want to play football next fall if possible, and we are very anxious to keep up the standards of officiating and to prevent inferior selections for any of the games. To this end, we would appreciate your frank opinion as an official in regard to the general scale of fees that will be expected for officiating under the peculiar conditions that will prevail next fall.

"Very truly yours,
J. A. BABBITT,
Chairman,
H. W. TAYLOR,
Secretary."

NEW YORK GAINS ON SECOND TEAM

Margin Between the Two Clubs in the National League Championship Baseball Standing Increases to 56 Points

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
New York	31	15	.669	.522	
Philadelphia	29	19	.604	.600	
Chicago	32	26	.552	.481	
St. Louis	28	25	.528	.418	
Boston	27	33	.450	.462	
Boston	19	25	.432	.485	
Brooklyn	19	26	.422	.604	
Pittsburgh	18	33	.353	.429	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New York 3, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston, two games.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia, two games.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

There is another increase today in the margin between the first and second clubs in the National League baseball championship standing as the result of games played in this league Tuesday afternoon. Today finds New York holding on to first place with a margin of 56 points over Philadelphia. This is due to the fact that the Giants defeated the Boston Braves while Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia. New York won a hard-fought game, 3 to 1, while Brooklyn easily won by a score of 12 to 5.

Three games were played in the West yesterday, Chicago and Cincinnati dividing the honors in their double-header, the Cubs winning the first game 2 to 1 and the Reds taking the second, 6 to 2. Pittsburgh won the other game by defeating St. Louis in a hard-fought 11-inning contest by a score of 7 to 3.

NEW YORK DEFEATS BOSTON BRAVES, 3 TO 1

The New York Giants defeated the Boston Braves at Braves Field Tuesday afternoon in the first game of their five-game series by a score of 3 to 1. Schupp pitched for the winners and it was his eighth straight victory of the season. He was given brilliant support in the field by Fletcher, Herzog and Zimmerman, a stop by Fletcher in the eighth inning being the feature of the game.

Rudolph started to pitch for Boston, but was not in championship form and was relieved by Nehf and Barnes, two runs being scored off Rudolph and one off Nehf. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 8 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6 1

Batteries—Schupp and Raiders; Rudolph, Nehf

NOTES ON POLITICS

Development of harbors and tide-lands in the United States to meet increased industrial growth and in preparation for an anticipated enlarged foreign trade has brought uppermost the question as to whether these waterfront lands shall be owned or controlled by the public or private interests, this being the case especially on the Pacific Coast. In addition to the usual arguments for public ownership, those who believe in this method of ownership or control of these lands add to the controversy the argument that these areas, being doorways to the continent, upon the unhampered use of which depends the prosperity of municipal, State, Federal and international affairs, should be the special objects of governmental ownership or control. Municipal and State legislatures will doubtless be called upon in greater and greater degree to handle questions arising out of the situation.

Political thought in France has been deeply affected by the Revolution in Russia. There is unmistakable proof of it, from the speech delivered by M. Ribot at the reopening of Parliament to the unanimous decision arrived at by the Socialist Party to send representatives to the Stockholm conference, and what is more, to cooperate with the Russian Revolution in demanding a general meeting of the International. Russian revolutionary ideals received with enthusiasm by some, are viewed with anxiety by others. M. Ribot's speech has been criticized by Radicals and Republicans, who consider that the Minister for Foreign Affairs showed himself too open to Russian influences and not emphatic enough in his statement of the French case. Apart, however, from this criticism, born of the uncertainties of the present European situation, the Ribot Cabinet continues to receive the support and confidence of Parliament.

The reading of the Terestchenko official telegram in the Chamber by the President of the Council was felt at the time to symbolize the advent of a new order of things. It was at any rate a very welcome change from the secrecy practiced by the former head of the French Government. Again, M. Ribot's attitude toward secret sittings has produced a very favorable impression. Not even on the occasion of Admiral Lacaze's statement on the means of defense against the submarine menace did he demand a secret committee. That the Chamber did for one hour and a half sit behind closed doors was solely on account of the demand of a deputy who managed to carry the Chamber with him.

Practical defeat in the California Legislature of the measure providing for the abolition of the saloon but leaving the wine and beer industry intact, taken together with the subsidence of various other movements throughout the State to divorce the wine and beer industries from the saloon with its stronger drinks, in order to save the former from the attack of total prohibitionists in 1918, is generally understood to indicate that total prohibition in California in 1918 is inevitable.

Under the provisions of the North Dakota presidential suffrage bill, North Dakota women can vote for presidential electors, county surveyors, county constables and for all officers of cities, villages and towns (except police magistrates and city justice of the peace), and for township clerk, overseer of highways, assessor, treasurer and constables. That is to say, North Dakota women can vote for all officers that are not created by the State Constitution.

It is seldom that the education estimates have aroused so much interest outside the British House of Commons as those which were introduced by Mr. Fisher. The reason is obviously that the public expects much of the new Minister of Education, now that a break has been made with tradition and that the post is held by an educationist, and not by a politician, who is generally credited with wide views. It is generally understood that the whole scheme of English education will be overhauled, but as a preliminary step, Mr. Fisher, at present will confine his attention for the most part, if not wholly, to a revision of the elementary education of the country.

Among the various tax reforms that are in progress or that are being promoted in the United States, one that is particularly active at this time, especially in the lumber states, is the method of taxing timber and timber lands. Timber interests point out that as the law operates today a tax is imposed annually upon a single crop of timber, which crop can of course be harvested only once in several years. The remedy that is most generally recommended for this situation is that a tax shall be laid upon the yield. To do this however would in most cases require amendments to the constitutions of the various states inasmuch as these usually require that taxes be assessed uniformly upon all forms of property. In the British Columbia system, some features of which are sometimes recommended for use in the United States, a ground rent tax is assessed against timber land at so much per acre and a certain sum per thousand feet is paid in the form of a royalty to the Government when the timber is cut. The Government, in the case of British Columbia, having retained title to the timber lands.

STRIKES IN POLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—As already reported by cable, accounts of serious strikes in Poland are reaching Switzerland despite the strict censorship. According to the latest information, more than 2000 metal workers in Warsaw, who are subject to military discipline, are involved. The Labor Minister of the Provisional Polish Council of State offered his services as mediator, but the German military governor refused his services, and published a manifesto declaring that those who did not resume work immediately would either be compelled to do so, or might expect deportation. Meanwhile 150 of the strikers were regarded as the originators of the movement, and who belonged to the most part to various Social Democratic groups, were arrested forthwith, and many of them have been sent to an internment camp for prisoners of war. Despite this, it is stated that the strike still continues, and that, from the conversation of the men, it is apparent that it is of a political character. The movement has also spread to Lodz, where tramway and railway employees have ceased work, and where the military governor has also had recourse to Draconian methods.

IN THE LIBRARIES

The library meeting to be held at Plymouth, Mass., July 5 to 7, is a union meeting of the Rhode Island Association with the Cape Cod, Old Colony and Massachusetts Library clubs. The meeting place will be the clubhouse of the Plymouth Country Club, with headquarters at the Hotel Pilgrim, and the invited guests are all who are interested in libraries in Massachusetts and the adjoining states. One session of the conference will be devoted to a book symposium, the purpose being to call attention to recent books conspicuous for literary or artistic merit, valuable as sources of information, or in any manner particularly helpful to the librarian. To make this experiment a success, cooperation is necessary. The book committee therefore urges general participation in the discussion, and contributions of titles of books found by actual examination or by use to have merit. It is hoped that the resulting list will have sufficient interest to warrant printing and distribution among the libraries of the State. All who have had exhibitions in their libraries are asked to tell their experiences, to supplement the paper by Miss Effaline H. King on library advertising through exhibitions. The Plymouth Cordage Company cordially invites the members to a "workman's dinner." This corporation was one of the first to undertake social work for its people. The free library that it maintains is especially worthy of a visit. As a choice place of meeting Plymouth needs no recommendation. Besides the opportunity of visiting the shrines and monuments of the town, there are the glories of the sea, the quiet beauty of wooded walks in the vicinity, and fine shore roads to Sagamore and the Cape Cod Canal.

FIRM STAND OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—As might have been expected by the tenor of a recent article of M. Renaudel, the Socialist Party, that is the majority, have decided to adopt an unequivocal attitude with regard to the question of the calling of a general meeting of the International. Rumors had been current to the effect that, following on the action of the "minority" in holding a congress and adopting an attitude totally opposed to the majority on the question of the Stockholm conference, the executive had held a further meeting to consider the position thus created. It was therefore decided to make even clearer the attitude of the party by publishing the text of the resolution which it is intended to place before the National Council of the Socialist federations. The declaration first reiterates the decision of the executive to give no mandate to any French Socialist to attend the Stockholm conference. It points out that, from the admission of Troelstra himself, the Stockholm conference has been called in a totally irregular manner, since the executive committee of the International, whose president is M. Vandervelde, with M. Huysmans as secretary, is alone qualified to call such a meeting. The absence of a clearly set out agenda paper, and the indifference to the conditions of representation are also facts which call for criticism and which give opportunity for dangerous misunderstandings. The National Council further considers that a meeting of the International, even regularly called, cannot be really efficacious, and would only be worthy of consideration if the sections taking part in it had declared beforehand their intention of defining those basic conditions which would allow of common action. After recalling the attitude of the members of the International in the Central Empires with regard to the sudden aggression of 1914, as well as that of members in those countries which were not directly involved in the war, the resolution continues as follows: The French Socialists therefore declare: On the condition that the convocation of the various elements which constitute the International will be carried out in an orderly manner, that the resolution on the agenda paper will aim exclusively at searching for and passing judgment on the responsibilities of the governments and the Socialist parties with regard to the origins of the war, the Socialist Party is willing to take part in a meeting of the International to be held in the near future. The responsibilities incurred by Germany and Austria by their sudden aggression, by their refusal of offers of mediation and arbitration must be fixed, and these governments must be declared the enemies of the entire International. Those German and Austrian Socialists who have been, and continue to be, the accomplices of criminal governments must be judged by the International and erased from the membership. Finally, the International must declare that the establishment of universal suffrage, parliamentary democracy, the responsibility of governments to the people whom they govern, constitute the first guarantee of a durable peace, based on the juridical organization of the Society of Nations. The International must, therefore, proclaim that, following the example of Russia, Imperialistic Germany must give place to a democratic Germany, provided with a régime of freedom. The International will, therefore, urge upon those German Socialists who wish to remain faithful to the basis of Socialist action, the great necessity of bringing about this German revolution. In order that International Socialism may be faced with its entire duty and responsibility, in order that it should once more hold the moral position which it once held in the world, in order that, from its purification it may emerge a stronger, a truer, and a keener organization, the Socialist Party urgently requests the International to hold an exhaustive inquiry in the actions of those culpable and criminal representatives of German and Austrian Socialism.

How many librarians know how interesting a library scrapbook can be made, or how useful and necessary it becomes when once started? Try it and see, the Wisconsin Library Bulletin urges. The plan is to preserve in chronological order all material published by the library, such as forms, publicity items, special book lists, all newspaper items, and articles which may from time to time appear describing the library building or any one of its activities. Also, newspaper accounts of the visit of distinguished guests; anything, in fact, which forms a part of the history of the library. It is recommended that when circulars or similar material are inserted, notes should be added showing the number ordered, the name of the printer, and the cost, as a useful means of information in the future. The scrapbook might be illustrated by post cards, of the building and interior.

The "Soldiers' Library" is a new branch of the Chicago Public Library, which has about 10,000 books for distribution at the training camps throughout the State. Two thousand have already been sent to the sailors at the Great Lakes Training Station, and 500 to the soldiers at Ft. Sheridan. Among the books of James Howell, vice-chancellor of New Jersey, recent-

AIR MAIL SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—It is announced that a special journey by airship from Turin to Rome and back again has been arranged by way of an experiment by the Society Pomilio & Co. of Turin. By arrangement with the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs a mail consisting of letters and post cards will be carried on each journey. Special post boxes for the collection of this mail will be placed near the central post offices in Rome and Turin. The letters may be sent for a fee of 25 centimes, the usual express fee, and special stamps commemorating the occasion will be on sale for the purpose.

BY OTHER EDITORS

National Parks as Pastures
STOCKTON (Cal.) DAILY INDEPENDENT—County horticultural commissioners in session at Modesto have made a special appeal to Senator Johnson for his aid in moving the national park authorities to hasten the opening of the great forage reserves of the Government at once, so the stockmen can make good use of the grasses when they are most needed, right now. The park authorities have assented to the earlier appeal of owners of herds and have promised to let stock graze in the Yosemite National Park, but some delay has been reported because of apprehension that stock might interfere with the free touring of visitors in that great playground. Without doubt Senator Johnson will at once secure favorable action and great fields of forage will soon be available for probably 20,000 head of stock, which would help to increase the food supply of the country. That the markets are open for the purchase of unlimited quantities of stock may be seen in the fact that cattlemen from the central section of the State are sending trainloads of stock to the great packing centers in the East. The Yosemite National Park in its upper reaches is a wonderful feeding center, and few tourists ever get there. Hetch Hetchy Valley is within the park, and there is a wonderful feeding ground which in early days was a famous sheep pasture. That feed will undoubtedly be secured for this year, but there are many thousands of acres surrounding the reserve that can be profitably used under proper restrictions. The parks should be opened for stock at once.

Railroad Rate Authority
ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—The clash between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Illinois State authorities over the intrastate passenger fare, growing out of the order to remove the discrimination against places outside the State, promises to furnish a test case which will settle a vexed question of vast importance. The Interstate Commerce Commission has held 2.4 cents a mile to be a reasonable rate. The Attorney-

General of Illinois, notwithstanding the orders of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Missouri, holds that every railway ticket agent who collects more than 2 cents a mile for an intrastate ticket is subject to arrest. In prescribing a 2-cent intrastate passenger rate, Illinois left the railways free to make any outside charges they pleased. But the Interstate Commerce Commission has virtually held the 2-cent fare unreasonable, by finding the 2.4 cents interstate rate reasonable. If the 2-cent rate should conform to it, in common sense. If it be found unreasonable, the intrastate rate should be raised, or we should have the anomaly of interstate commerce subsidizing intrastate. Modern conditions of transportation demand exclusive Federal control, as the present dual system has, in the language of the last Republican national platform, "produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public." The Illinois case may establish such control.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

National Parks as Pastures
STOCKTON (Cal.) DAILY INDEPENDENT—County horticultural commissioners in session at Modesto have made a special appeal to Senator Johnson for his aid in moving the national park authorities to hasten the opening of the great forage reserves of the Government at once, so the stockmen can make good use of the grasses when they are most needed, right now. The park authorities have assented to the earlier appeal of owners of herds and have promised to let stock graze in the Yosemite National Park, but some delay has been reported because of apprehension that stock might interfere with the free touring of visitors in that great playground. Without doubt Senator Johnson will at once secure favorable action and great fields of forage will soon be available for probably 20,000 head of stock, which would help to increase the food supply of the country. That the markets are open for the purchase of unlimited quantities of stock may be seen in the fact that cattlemen from the central section of the State are sending trainloads of stock to the great packing centers in the East. The Yosemite National Park in its upper reaches is a wonderful feeding center, and few tourists ever get there. Hetch Hetchy Valley is within the park, and there is a wonderful feeding ground which in early days was a famous sheep pasture. That feed will undoubtedly be secured for this year, but there are many thousands of acres surrounding the reserve that can be profitably used under proper restrictions. The parks should be opened for stock at once.

Railroad Rate Authority
ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—The clash between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Illinois State authorities over the intrastate passenger fare, growing out of the order to remove the discrimination against places outside the State, promises to furnish a test case which will settle a vexed question of vast importance. The Interstate Commerce Commission has held 2.4 cents a mile to be a reasonable rate. The Attorney-

General of Illinois, notwithstanding the orders of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Missouri, holds that every railway ticket agent who collects more than 2 cents a mile for an intrastate ticket is subject to arrest. In prescribing a 2-cent intrastate passenger rate, Illinois left the railways free to make any outside charges they pleased. But the Interstate Commerce Commission has virtually held the 2-cent fare unreasonable, by finding the 2.4 cents interstate rate reasonable. If the 2-cent rate should conform to it, in common sense. If it be found unreasonable, the intrastate rate should be raised, or we should have the anomaly of interstate commerce subsidizing intrastate. Modern conditions of transportation demand exclusive Federal control, as the present dual system has, in the language of the last Republican national platform, "produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public." The Illinois case may establish such control.

WOMAN ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The International Woman Suffrage News publishes an account of the first occasion on which a woman has been permitted to address the Swedish Parliament. The speaker was Miss Eva Anden, LL. B., a barrister by profession and an ardent suffragist. Her speech, which was made to a full house, and was listened to with great attention, was limited to 45 minutes, but in that time she was able to give a clear exposition of women's wishes in connection with a forthcoming Government bill concerning women and children. Miss Anden's speech was received with applause and many of the members who had been present afterward expressed their appreciation of it to her.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
IS UNSETTLED

Bears Make a Sharp Drive at Securities Which Fall Precipitately, and Then Rally—Specialties Are Prominent

There were scattered features to the early New York stock market today. First changes in prices were narrow and uninteresting, but the tone of the list was inclined to be firm. Motor stocks and several steel issues became prominent. Saxon Motors rose five points and reacted three. Studebaker also grew decidedly strong. Superior Steel opened two points higher, and Bethlehem Steel "B" gained 1½ points. Corn Products, Crucible Steel, International Mercantile Marine, preferred, Maxwell Motors, General Motors, American Locomotive and United States Steel common were other leaders in the advance.

The bears made a short sharp drive at securities before midday, and losses of two points or more were numerous throughout the New York list. A recovery set in afterward but the tone was very much unsettled. General Motors opened ¼ at 115, advanced to 116 and then declined more than 2 points. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened ¼ at 140½, advanced to 141½ and declined more than 3 points. Pullman was off 1½ at the opening at 140½ and dropped to 136, recovering a point before midday. Ohio Cities Gas, after opening up 1½ at 123½, dropped to 122 and rallied more than 2 points. Baldwin was up a point at the opening at 64 and sold off 2 points on the decline. American Sugar, which has shown pronounced strength for some time past, opened ¼ at 119½, improved to 120 and declined more than 3 points. Savage Arms, after opening up ¼ at 103½, went to 104½ and then declined 4 points.

Nova Scotia Steel was an active and erratic feature of the Boston market. Gulf was up ¼ at the opening at 110½. After advancing to 111½ it declined 2 points before midday. North Butte sold off sharply. A further drive was made at securities in the early afternoon. Business then became quiet. A moderate rally was in progress at the beginning of the last hour.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 8320 tubs 544.868 lbs butter, 2965 bxs cheese, 16,519 cs eggs, 1916, 7416 tubs 620 bxs 504.958 lbs butter, 1527 bxs cheese, 9925 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 17,635 pkgs butter, 2520 bxs cheese, 19,818 cs eggs; 1916, 17,716 pkgs butter, 6717 bxs cheese, 15,273 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST LOUIS, Mo., June 19—Egg market steady, cases returned 27½c, cases included 28½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19—Butter market firm, extras 34½c, extra firsts 36c, firsts 34¼c, second 32½c at 34c, packing stock 30c 31c, receipts 23,830 packages; egg market easy, firsts 28½c@29½c, ordinary firsts 26½c@27½c, miscellaneous 27½c@28½c, dirties 26c@27c, checks 22c@26c, storage firsts 30c@31½c, storage extras 31c@32c, receipts 31,247 cases.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp ship 84, Elec Stor 62, General Asphalt com 21, Lehigh Nav 77, Lehigh Val 23½, L V Tran 43½, Lake Superior 20, Phila Elec 34, Phila Rapid 29½, Phila Tract 78, Union Tract 42, United Gas Imp 79.

LONDON METAL MARKET
London cable quotes Wednesday's metal prices as follows: Spot copper £130, futures £129 10s, electrolytic £142; sales, spot none, futures none. Spot in £249 up £8, futures £246 10s up £7, straits £249 5s up £8; sales, spot in 60, futures 100 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, futures £29 10s. Spot spelter £54, futures £50.

COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSED
LIVERPOOL, England—The cotton exchange here has been closed temporarily.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Local showers and thunderstorms this afternoon or tonight; probably fair Thursday; moderate south to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Local thunderstorms this afternoon or tonight; probably fair Thursday; moderate south to southwest winds.

For Northern New England: Probably local showers tonight; cooler in Vermont and New Hampshire; probably fair Thursday; cooler in interior.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 69.0 10 a. m. 75.0
12 noon 75.0

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 70 New Orleans 74
Buffalo 60 New York 74
Chicago 64 Philadelphia 70
Cincinnati 68 Pittsburgh 68
Denver 54 Portland, Me. 56
Des Moines 64 Portland, Ore. 54
Jacksonville 68 St. Francisco 50
Kansas City 68 St. Louis 72
Nantucket 64 Washington 70

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise sets. 5:21 P. 11:35 a. m.
Length of day, 15:13; Moon sets, 8:24 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold....	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
Alaska Ju....	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Allis-Chalmers....	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Allis-Chalmers pf....	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Am Ag Chem....	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Am B Sugar....	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Am Can....	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Am Car Fy....	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Am Cot Oil....	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Am H & L....	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am H & L pf....	60	61	60	61
Am Insd....	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Am Linsd....	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Am Loco....	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	71
Am Loco pf....	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Am Smelt....	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Am Steel Fy....	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	71
Am Sugar....	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	120
Am Tel & Tel....	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 3/4
Am Woolen....	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Am Zinc....	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Anacoda....	82	83 1/2	82	83 1/2
Atchison....	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
At Bir & Alt....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
At Gulf....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
At Gulf pf....	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Bald Loco....	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Balt & Ohio....	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
B & Ohio pf....	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Barrett....	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Barrett Co....	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Beth Steel B....	140 1/2	141 1/4	140 1/2	141 1/4
BFGoodrich....	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Brown R T....	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Bruno Term....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Burns Bros....	99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Burns & Sons....	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Cal Pac Cor....	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Cal Petrol....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Cal & Arizona....	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Can Pacific....	160	160 1/2	160	160 1/2
Ct Leather....	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
Cerro de Pasco....	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Cham Motor....	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Ches & Ohio....	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
CM & St Paul....	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Chirri & P....	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
Chirri & P pf....	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Chirri & P pf....	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Chirri & West....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Chirri & West pf....	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
C&N W....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Chile Cop....	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Chino Cop....	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
CCC & St L....	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Col Fuel....	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Col Gas & El....	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Col South....	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Con Gas....	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Corn Prod....	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Corn Prod pf....	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Cruc Steel....	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Cruc Steel pf....	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Cub Am Sug....	183 1/2	183 3/4	183 1/2	183 3/4
Cuban CS....	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Cuban CS pf....	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Del & Huds....	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Elkhorn....	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Erle....	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
F & M S pf....	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Gen Electric....	157 1/2	157 3/4	157 1/2	157 3/4
Gen Motors N....	115	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
G Motors pf....	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2	88 3/4
Gt Nor Ore....	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Green Can....	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Gulf States....	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
Harv Cor....	68	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
Harv Corp pf....	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Inspiration....	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Int Con Cor....	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Int C Cor pf....	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Int Mar....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Int Mar pf....	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
In Nickel....	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
In Nickel pf....	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
In Paper....	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Kan City So....	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Kenne Cop....	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Lehigh Steel....	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Lehigh Val....	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Man Shirt....	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Max Motor....	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Maxwell pf....	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
Maxwell pf....	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
May Co....	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Mex Petrol....	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Miami....	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
MSP & S....	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Mo Pac wif....	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Mon Pow pf....	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Nat C S pf....	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Nat Condit....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Nat Enamel....	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Nat Lead....	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Nevada Con....	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
NY Central....	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
NY Dock pf....	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
NY N H & H....	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
N & W....	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
North Pac....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
N S Steel....	109	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
O Cities Gas....	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
Ont Silver....	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
O & W....	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Pacific Mail....	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Pacific T & T....	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Penna....	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Peoples Gas....	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
Phila Co....	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Phila Co pf....	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Pitts Coal....	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
P & W Va....	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
P & W Va pf....	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
Pressed St....	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Pullman....	140 1/2	140 3/4	140 1/2	140 3/4
Quicksilver pf....	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2
Ray Con....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Reading....	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska....	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
American Oil....	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Bay State Gas....	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Bingham Coal....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Bingham Mines, ex-div....	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Black Hawk....	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Boston Corbin....	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Boston Electric....	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Boston Montana....	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Butte London....	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Cactus....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Chalmette....	3 1/2	3	3 1/2
Calumet Jerome....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Champion....	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Colonial Mines....	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Cons Arizona....	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Cons Copper....	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Crystal Copper....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Denbigh....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Earle Eagle....	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Ely Cons....	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
First Nat....	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
Fortuna....	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Gila....	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Homa Oil....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Inter-Mount Mining....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Jerome Verde....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Maxim....	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
Mexican Metals....	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Mohican....	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Nevada Douglas....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
New Cornelia....	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
New Era....	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Nixon....	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Ohio....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Pioneer....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Porcupine Premier....	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Smoky....	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Troy Arizona....	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Union Steel....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Tusket....	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
United Verde Ex....	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Utah Nat....	4 1/2	4	4 1/2
Zinc....	6 1/2	6	6 1/2

RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston & Albany is operating a special train between Wellesley and South Station today to take care of student baggage destined to western points.

The private Pullman car Ideal, occupied by Thomas Emery and party, passed through Boston today en route from Cincinnati, O., to Newport, R. I., via the Boston & Albany and New Haven.

Members of the United States hospital corps, occupying special Pullman tourist car equipment, are scheduled to arrive at North Station over the Fitchburg at 6:55 o'clock this evening from San Francisco, Cal.

The freight department of the Boston & Albany handled two solid trains of Chicago beef into Kneeland Street Terminal this morning consigned to the Boston market.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Maine has a floating gang with a work train installing new steel rails and switches in Stoneham freight and passenger terminal.

The engine crew dispatchers of the New Haven are in session at South Station for the purpose of creating engine mileage runs which will cover the new time card traffic.

The private Pullman car Elysian, occupied by the McCormack party, passed through Boston today en route from Huntsville, Ala., to Cohasset via the Boston & Albany and New Haven.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL MARKET
REMAINS FIRM

Feature of Trade High Prices
Paid in Southern Section of
United States—Sales Decrease
—Government Buying Pauses

Specially reported for The Christian
Science Monitor

Prices remain firm in the local wool market, despite the decrease of actual sales. The most noteworthy feature has been the high prices paid in the southern section, around Alabama and also Missouri, where growers have closed deals at 66, 67 and 68 cents a pound. When these wools reach Boston they will bring about 75 cents. Considering that the same grade of wools last year was purchased at from 42 to 43c, the effect of the past 12 months upon the wool trade is made manifest.

The Boston market, aside from beginning the week Tuesday, instead of on Monday, because of the holiday, has been quiet, since the Government, for the time being, at least, has ceased orderings, having placed bids for the goods needed at present. There will be more orders later and when these do come they will cause a decided change in the market.

Mills are busy fulfilling the vast amount of Government work now on their books. Retailers are hopeful that when this work is done, more space will be in readiness for their orders which have taken second place. The situation regarding Australian wool has not changed. Whether there will be boats enough to give space to this material is a question. Although the amount granted this time will not go far, many see possibilities of further shipments if this initial grant safely arrives.

It is fitting that the trade should know as a whole how substantially the wool trade helped to make the Liberty Loan for New England a success, taking bonds to the value of more than \$5,000,000.

Italy has followed the example of Great Britain in commandeering the new 1917 clip and also the wool at present on hand, at the same time agreeing to pay the growers the transportation charges as well as the cost of the wool.

In the men's wear and dress goods' markets the situation seems much improved since Government bids have temporarily ceased. It is not known whether formal openings will be made this year on spring goods, but it is understood that some few sales of this sort have been made to private concerns, prices not quoted. The business done has been of a quiet nature, so that if the figures were known they would probably be much greater than is now supposed.

Prices on all grades named are very high, not because the maker is trying to realize too much for the goods, because the manufacturers have been considered fair about it, but simply because raw material and the entire cost of production have increased in such a large proportion to expenses on these in former years. An excellent business is expected for serges this year, material which has not had a large share in the dress goods business of late.

Western growers are still unwilling to sell their clips at what are termed nominal prices. In Oregon 100,000 pounds, comprising five clips, all staple and fine wools, were offered lately, bids being from 52 to 55 1/2c. Two Boston firms were among the highest bidders, namely, Hallowell, Jones & Donald Company and Crimmins & Pierce Company. Their bids, however, as well as those of all others, were refused by the growers, who withdrew their wool for private sale. The only change to a lower level of prices in the new clips has been in South Dakota, where the highest price paid seems to be 55c. now, which is somewhat less than a short time ago.

A large Texas 12-months' clip of 750,000 was sold recently to dealers in this section for 50c a pound, which is a record price for that territory. In Tennessee high prices prevail, 67 to 68c, being the amount asked. Even at this level the growers are not anxious to sell, but feel confident that higher prices will be received in due time. It is a difficult situation, however, in which the manufacturer finds himself, that is, the one who is called upon to do Government work or else have his plant commandeered. With the high prices existing he scarcely knows which way to turn for most satisfactory results for all concerned.

BOSTON & MAINE
MAY SPEND MONEY

Judge Morton, in the Federal District Court Tuesday, authorized James E. Huatt, receiver for the Boston & Maine Railroad, to expend \$1,233,446 during the coming year.

He also authorized the receiver to modify the company's agreements for the coal supply, a change being made necessary because of the increase in the price of coal.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tues	Mon	Mon	Mon
Highest grade rails	89.67	89.67	89.67	89.67
Second grade rails	88.29	88.29	88.29	88.29
Public utility	92.87	92.87	92.87	92.87
Industrial	95.64	95.64	95.64	95.64
Combined average	90.29	90.29	90.29	90.29

*Advance. *Decrease.

WAR'S DEMANDS
MAKE BUSINESS
MORE ACTIVE

Government's Purchases Become
Important Factor in Industrial
Affairs of the United States

During the past month, business has gradually become more active, says the First National Bank of Boston in its monthly letter. Two principal factors have contributed to this result: In the first place, the more immediate effects of the war on business have become better understood and consequently both large and small concerns—barring a few special lines of business, notably motor cars—are preparing to take care of the tremendous demand for goods confronting them; again, in the last two weeks, actual work on Government purchases has injected additional activity into a business situation, already heavily taxing the available supply of labor and transportation. The prices of several basic commodities, notably wool and cotton, have broken into new price levels, cotton passing the 25-cent mark. Bank clearings are showing large gains over the similar months a year ago, which in themselves were periods of tremendous business.

Crop prospects which were, of course, greatly injured by the defective winter wheat condition, bid fair to be brought up to normal by spring wheat and the larger areas devoted to corn and miscellaneous crops. The food question—that is, our ability to supply our allies' needs as well as our own—has been very materially aided by the enormous number of market gardens established, and also by diminished consumption on the part of thoughtful people. The prices of several food staples are now showing a downward tendency. New records of activity are being established in iron, steel, lumber, textiles and shipbuilding, at higher and higher prices. These prices are not, as a rule, acting as a barrier toward a further increase in business. The two limiting factors of greatest importance are transportation and labor, and of these two the latter is the more critical as in a few weeks the formation of our new armies will materially decrease the supply.

The influence of the Government's military and naval preparations is being felt with increased pressure in the iron and steel industry. As time goes on the position of the average buyer is being rendered still more unfavorable and uncertain. The sales managers of some leading steel producers assert there will be enough steel available for commercial purposes, provided distribution is carefully directed. But the Government's requirements, as they appear, indicate that the tonnage needed for war purposes will be heavier, than previous estimates, rather than lighter.

Various munition makers have begun buying steel for shells, business of this nature now before the mills amounting to 20,000 tons or more. Fully 1,000,000 tons of ship steel, probably more, will be needed in connection with the plan for standardizing ship construction. The steel fabricating plants are coordinating their resources and now only are waiting for Congress to pass the appropriation measure.

The Government has issued inquiries for more than 10,000 tons of steel sheets, for manufacture into camp equipment, houses, etc. Orders will be placed for 70,000 motor trucks. The council of national defense has been considering buying 100,000 freight cars for use on foreign and domestic railroads. The War Department has placed orders for 34,000 consort wagons for use with motor-driven trucks. The plants of some of the largest machinery builders in the country are devoting practically all of their capacity to Government work. Riding machinery must be built for the thousands of field guns, orders for which have been distributed. Big lathes, capable of turning 20-inch guns for coast defense work, are being built. Builders of marine and airplane engines are working top speed because of the insatiable demand for Government purposes.

SECURITIES ARE
SOLD AT AUCTION

The following named securities were sold at public auction today: 5 National Shawmut Bank 208, up 5 1/2; 2 Merchants National Bank 290, up 10; 2 Second National Bank 300 1/4, off 16 1/4; 7 First National Bank, North Easton, 135, up 10; 10 Border City Manufacturing Company 95 1/4 (new stock); 20 Pacific Mills 140, unchanged; 100 Merrimack Manufacturing pfd 78 1/4; 10 Hood Rubber pfd 102 1/4, unchanged; 100 Massachusetts Cotton Mills 128 1/4, 128 and 127, off 1 1/4; 5 Sullivan Machinery 149 1/4; 12 New England Investment & Security 55, unchanged; 5 Bates Manufacturing Company 360, up 35; 5 American Glue Company com 180 1/4, up 14 1/4.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN

	1917	1916	Increase
Second week June...	\$916,500	\$26,400	\$890,100
From July 1...	\$9,021,600	7,463,700	1,557,900

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA

	1917	1916	Increase
April—			
Gross receipts	\$776,400	\$78,800	\$697,600
Net receipts	\$582,850	\$58,850	\$524,000
From Jan 1—			
Gross receipts	\$3,001,500	\$213,450	\$2,788,050
Net receipts	\$2,257,900	\$166,450	\$2,091,450

RETRO GRANDE SOUTHERN

	1917	1916	Increase
Second week June...	\$9,789	\$9,717	\$72
From Jan 1...	\$257,890	\$26,640	\$231,250

COPPER METAL
OUTPUT GREATER

Government Report for Year
1916 Indicates an Increase of
39 Per Cent Compared With
1915—Gains \$231,388,000

The Government has completed its report in the copper metal producing industry for 1916. It states that the smelter production of primary copper in the United States was 1,328,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,388,000,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of 39 per cent. The total value of the output in 1916 at an average price of 24.6 cents a pound is \$474,288,000, compared with \$242,900,000 for 1915.

In the following table the production is apportioned to the states in which the copper was mined. The total is made up of fine copper contents of blister produced and of the smelter output of ingot and anode copper from Michigan (in pounds):

	1916	1915
Alaska	113,823,064	70,696,286
Arizona	694,817,307	432,467,690
California	43,400,876	37,658,444
Colorado	9,536,192	37,272,178
Georgia	803,699	803,699
Idaho	7,248,794	6,217,728
Maryland	126,965	15,426
Michigan	369,794,531	238,986,410
Missouri	277,575	306,406
Montana	352,139,768	268,263,040
Nevada	100,816,724	67,557,322
New Jersey	4,115	4,115
New Mexico	79,862,438	62,817,234
North Carolina	5,961	33,383
Oregon	2,433,567	797,471
Pennsylvania	904	18,205,308
Tennessee	14,556,218	85,452
Texas	85,452	38,791
Utah	232,325,950	175,177,695
Vermont	324,400	23,995
Virginia	1,066,143	50,008
Washington	2,473,481	903,861
Wyoming	1,784,351	351,871
Total	1,927,850,548	1,388,000,000

The total production of new refined copper in 1916 was 2,259,000,000 pounds, an increase of 625,000,000 pounds from the output in 1915.

The stock of copper on hand Jan. 1, 1917, was 128,055,229 pounds as compared with 82,429,666 on Jan. 1, 1916. The apparent consumption of refined new copper in the United States in 1916 was 1,429,755,266 pounds. In 1915 it was 1,043,461,982 pounds. The method employed in determining the quantity of copper retained for domestic consumption is shown in the following table, which does not include stocks of copper held by consumers:

	1916	1915
Total refinery output of new cop	2,259,387,315	1,634,204,448
Stocks at end of year	82,429,666	173,640,501
Total avail sup	2,341,816,981	1,807,844,949
Ref cop exp	784,006,485	681,917,955
Stocks at end of year	128,055,229	82,429,666
Total with supply	912,061,715	764,347,621
Appar consum	1,429,755,266	1,043,461,982

If to the 1,429,755,266 pounds of new refined copper is added the 594,423,807 pounds of secondary copper and copper in alloys produced during the year, it is found that a total of about 2,024,000,000 pounds of new and old copper was available for domestic consumption.

GOVERNMENT
RECEIPTS BILLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the first time in the history of the United States ordinary receipts of the treasury have passed the billion dollar mark in a fiscal year. Up to Tuesday the total was \$1,015,381,817, as compared with \$660,400,953 a year ago, an increase of about \$355,000,000.

The bulk of the huge increase is due to increased income taxes and earlier payments. A total of \$294,966,278 has been collected thus far this fiscal year. The next largest item is from other internal revenue, totalling approximately \$425,000,000, an increase of about \$50,000,000 over last year.

Customs receipts show a total thus far of \$217,578,408, an increase of approximately \$14,200,000.

During the last 24 hours approximately \$41,500,000 was received at the treasury, the largest day of the year thus far.

EQUIPMENT WORK
ON BIG SCALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since June 1 railroad equipment manufacturers have taken orders calling for expenditure of \$20,350,000 by domestic and foreign roads. Building of cars and locomotives will require 94,200 tons of steel, and about 10,000 tons additional will be required for bridges, truck supplies and rails. Locomotive builders have taken orders for 151 engines, the contract for five tanks of \$2,400,000 6 per cent bonds of the Republic of Bolivia, the proceeds of which are to be used in the construction of a railroad from La Paz, the principal city of Bolivia, into the Yungas Valley. Chandler & Co. are the fiscal agents of Bolivia in this country.

The Department of State has expressed its satisfaction that Bolivia was successful in negotiating a loan in the United States. The orders for the materials necessary for the building of the railroad are to be placed in the United States.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A banking group composed of the Equitable Trust Company, Chandler & Co., Inc. of New York and Counselman & Co. of Chicago, has bought an issue of \$2,400,000 6 per cent bonds of the Republic of Bolivia, the proceeds of which are to be used in the construction of a railroad from La Paz, the principal city of Bolivia, into the Yungas Valley. Chandler & Co. are the fiscal agents of Bolivia in this country.

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DIVIDENDS

Morris & Co. have declared a special dividend of 1 per cent. Saxon Motor Company has deferred action on quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent until July 24.

Auto Car Company declared a special dividend of 1 per cent amounting to \$20,000 payable June 19. National Surety Company declared a special dividend of 1 per cent payable July 25 to stock of record July 2. Alliance Insurance Company declared a special dividend of 1 per cent, payable June 25 as registered June 19. Jersey Central road declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug 1 to stock of record July 18.

The Air Reduction Company has declared an initial dividend of \$1 a share, payable July 14 to stock of record June 30.

Wolverine Copper Mining Company has declared a special dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 3.

American Surety Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable June 30, to stock of record June 23.

The Davol Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 20.

Directors of Pond Creek Coal Company have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 2 to stock of record June 23.

Hill Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 1 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 19.

Directors of American Cities Company at a meeting in New Orleans passed the semiannual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, which has been paid since July 1, 1915.

Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia declared special dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, equivalent to \$50,000, to holders of stock of record this date, payable June 22.

General Railway Signal Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and common stocks, payable July 2 to stock of record June 19.

In addition to declaration of regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, directors of Bankers Trust Company of New York declared a special dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 2.

Directors of the Mohawk Mining Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$10 and a special dividend of 50 cents, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 3. Six months ago \$10 was paid.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$1.25 a share on the preferred and common stocks. The dividends are payable July 14 to stockholders of record June 30.

Directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 18. The previous dividend was \$2.50.

The Republic Railway & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred and 1 per cent on its common stocks, payable July 14 to stock of record June 30.

Island Creek Coal Company has declared a dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common stock and usual quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.50, both declared out of the accumulated surplus of the company as of March 1, 1913, and payable July 2, to stock of record June 23.

Executive committee of International Trust Company of Boston has voted to recommend to a special meeting of directors next Monday the payment of a special 2 per cent dividend. If recommendation adopted dividend will be payable June 26 to stock of record June 25.

The Crocker & Wheeler Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock; also the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, all payable July 14. The company also has declared a special dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent, payable immediately.

Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of 1/2 per cent on both preferred and common stocks. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock also has been declared, payable July 16 to stock of record June 30. The usual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock also has been declared, payable July 16 to stock of record June 30.

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NORFOLK ROAD'S
EXPENSES RISE

Although April Gross Revenues
Are About \$400,000 Greater
Than 1916 Year, Net Income
Falls More Than \$234,000

Although the April gross revenues of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, were about \$400,000 greater than in the similar month last year, net operating income fell off more than \$234,000, indicating a rather stiff increase in operating cost as compared with last year. From Jan. 1 to April 30 the company's gross rose more than \$825,000 but net fell off almost \$800,000 contrasted with the corresponding four months of 1916.

Although earnings of the company are and have been for some time past substantial it is apparent that with a continuance of net losses of the same proportions indicated in April and the four months, there will result a material cutting down in the balance available for dividends. There is a wide margin of safety to be overcome before the present rate paid would be impaired, but there is always the necessity for large amounts for improvements and betterments in connection with the proper upkeep and expansion of railroad property. Norfolk & Western has always maintained a high state of operating efficiency, which has permitted the company to show earnings rather better than the average.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 17.34 per cent was earned on the common stock, the balance available for dividends in that period having been about \$19,700,000. The 1916 fiscal period, however, was an exception to the average, as in the previous year the percentage earned on the outstanding common stock was 8.77 compared with 8.68 in 1914, 10.17 in 1913, 9.88 in 1912, 8.93 in 1911, and 11.79 in 1910.

In January this year the directors of the Norfolk & Western declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of 1 1/2 per cent on its outstanding common stock. The regular 1 1/2 per cent will be paid on June 19 next.

Larger coal revenues have been a factor in swelling the revenues of the Norfolk & Western, the tonnage on the company's lines in 1916 being 30,269,110 against 23,280,110 in the previous year. It is said that this large tonnage has continued thus far in the current calendar year. For the first time on record in 1916 the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co., the entire capital stock of which is owned by the Norfolk & Western, did not have to call on the Norfolk & Western and the Pennsylvania Company for advances to meet bond interest.

Surplus over sinking fund requirements and interest for the year was \$242,708, compared with a deficit of \$15,789 in 1915. According to those familiar with the situation the current year should reflect even more satisfactory results for the coal company than those achieved in 1916. The book value of the 290,000 acres of coal lands owned is placed at \$19,866,917.

Notwithstanding the 7 per cent dividend now being paid by the Norfolk & Western on its common stock, as well as the investment character of the issue, its stock is now quoted at around 124, compared with a high quotation in 1916 of 147 1/2. Unquestionably the decline in the issue has been due very largely to the uncertainty over the outlook incident to the proposed freight advance.

Those who follow the market situation from day to day maintain that many railroad stocks are selling several points below their intrinsic value, but apprehension over the rate question has been instrumental in preventing some from purchasing railroad stocks and have influenced their sale by many.

On the basis of returns for the first four months of 1917 the Norfolk & Western should earn 18.86 per cent on its common stock this year. The exhibit for the four months, however, cannot be accepted as a proper basis in arriving at probable earnings. The same applies to all railroads, it being impossible to make an accurate or approximately accurate estimate of a full year's results on the basis of the first four months' returns.

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The Department of State has expressed its satisfaction that Bolivia was successful

REICHSTAG AND ARMY QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—It is apparent from the report issued that the recent debate on the Army estimates in the Main Committee of the Reichstag covered a wide range of subjects.

In the first place a Progressive speaker advocated complete equality for Jews in connection with the promotion of men to commissions in the reserve, and the rescission of the former Prussian War Minister's order for their exclusion from officers' training corps. Bavaria, he said, had long since broken with the traditional prejudice against Jews. He also observed that the practice of taking supplies from the men's canteens in the occupied territories for the purpose of sending them home to officers' wives must be checked, remarking that if provisions could be deducted from the men's rations they should be made available for minors first of all. He also observed that the practice of calling up those liable to auxiliary service and of then employing them again at lower wages was not compatible with the assurances given at the time of the adoption of the Auxiliary Service Bill.

Herr von Stein, Minister for War, replied first of all to a Conservative deputy's criticism of the General Staff the previous day. As to the matter of sending home provisions from the occupied districts, he said that a distinction must be taken between field kitchens and canteens. Provisions must not be taken from the former, and the men's rations must be in no way curtailed; while with regard to the canteens the quantities taken must not be so large as to impair legitimate interests. With reference to the admission of Jews to officers' training corps, his standpoint, he said, was the same as that of his predecessor.

Subsequently a Social Democratic deputy referred to the recent Berlin strikes and characterized some of the military measures taken as an "access of nervousness." General Gröner denied the allegation, and said he had received many acknowledgments from official and labor circles of the necessity for the measures taken and of their beneficial effect. The criminal agitation, he added, emanated in the factories from quite a few people, often only two or three, and he read a pamphlet which had been circulated at one factory, and which illustrated "the shameful attempts made at influencing the workers." The trade unions should not think, he observed, that this agitation should be combated with fair words alone.

Colonel Marquard, also of the War Office, then dealt with a complaint lodged by the Socialists that orders issued by the military authorities in various localities rendering it compulsory for women and young people to work on the land were a violation of the Auxiliary Service Act. It was necessary, he said, that this section of the population should be mobilized in extremity, and suitable wages, together with the maintenance of their separation allowances, had been assured them. Later on in the debate, however, a Social Democratic deputy challenged these statements, and maintained that the action taken by the military authorities merely represented a move in favor of the agrarians, and that reference to the labor exchange would show that it was not the fact that every effort had been made to obtain agricultural labor in the regular way. As for the working of the military decrees in practice, no provision had been made for fixing the rate of pay, and the order that young people leaving country schools must engage in none but agricultural work, meant, that they were deprived of their right to choose a calling for themselves. These, and other abuses had given rise to great dissatisfaction and distrust, said the speaker, and they were making the work of the trade unions impossible. As for the manifesto issued by the War Office against strikes among munition workers, it had aggravated the situation, and was to be regretted.

TIMBER SHORTAGE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—In a lecture delivered before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. P. Stebbing, lecturer on forestry in Edinburgh University, brought out the point that timber had been used in the present war to an extraordinary extent. A French colonel, he said, had told him that near the end of the first year of the war 30,000 trees, stems and branches included, were used a day by a single French army in France. The war, he said, had proved that no nation could safely rely upon imported timber to meet its requirements. Great Britain had paid about £43,000,000 for its forestry imports, and during 1913 it had imported half the timber exported from all countries. The Germans, Mr. Stebbing stated, had magnificent forests in Germany, well ordered, and managed on a sound economic basis. Before the war Germany spent something like £45,000,000 in wages for labor employed either in her woods or industries directly connected with them. During the war they had drawn most of their timber supplies from the Belgian and Polish forests, and had left their own forests largely uncut. Great Britain had spent millions of money in purchasing wood for war requirements, and industries had even to be shut down for want of timber. An infinitesimal portion of the sum, Mr. Stebbing declared, would have served to plant a sufficient area of the waste lands of the British Isles to have secured a considerable portion of the requirements during the last two and a half years. Great Britain, he said, was now suffering from a timber famine. Wood was unobtainable, except for war work, and after the war

it looked as if timber would remain at an exorbitant rate, compared with pre-war prices, as enormous quantities would be required for reconstruction purposes.

Continuing, Mr. Stebbing said that at the outbreak of war there were, in Great Britain, just over 3,000,000 acres of woods, only a small percentage of which were managed on the commercial standpoint, and these, both in value per acre and quality of timber, were far below the continental standard. The question was what proportion of these woods would be left standing after the war. Mr. Stebbing believed there would be few woods of commercial value left when peace came. The regrettable fact was that Great Britain was cutting her capital. Young well-grown woods which should have been left, he declared, were being felled all over the country for pit wood. The owner was inclined to sacrifice them to get the high price obtainable, but Mr. Stebbing contended that this was running counter to the economic needs of the nation.

Speaking of the position after the war, Mr. Stebbing said he did not believe plenty of timber would come in as soon as the war ceased. He considered that afforestation on a certain scale was essential to the economic welfare of the nation. In Great Britain there were millions of acres of land which were practically unproductive. There were, however, forestry experts distributed throughout the country, and each of these, in his own district, could point out areas where a start could suitably be made in blocks of 500 acres and upwards for commercial purposes. Where owners of the land could not afford the expense of planting, Mr. Stebbing thought the Government should be able to come to an arrangement with them to undertake the work.

CONSCRIPTION AS GERMANS SEE IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFURT, Germany (via Amsterdam).—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the fact of the adoption of conscription in America is mainly important not for the army it is likely to produce, and which the Frankfurter paper, in common with other German organs, does not expect to see employed on the battlefields of Europe, but for the triumph of the idea of the nation in arms to which the paper insists that it points.

Whither, it asks, has the world war against Prussian militarism led? Our "militarism" has never, as is asserted, striven after the conquest of foreign lands, but it has conquered those who feared it. All have imitated it, great and small. Russians and Italians, the great and small, the consequence of their defeat in 1871, the English and Americans converted by our victory in this world war. The boastful demagogues in London, Paris, and America claimed to be anxious to bring us democracy and freedom. They themselves have learned from us now the fundamental maxim of democracy: that it does not become free peoples to let hired soldiers fight for them; that the right place for the weapon that is to protect the security, independence, and future of a land is in the hand of its citizens. German democracy has fought many a conflict with the State representatives of "militarism" as to the execution of conscription in detail, but it has always upheld the maxim of military service for the whole nation. The defense of the fatherland has always been, not a duty, but a right for us Germans. The democracy of the national army is the basis of all other democracy; and because we can and could build on this foundation we are convinced that the new superstructure of German democracy that is now being raised will be a sound and serviceable building.

Conscription used to appear to the "free" American the most terrible slavery he could imagine; now this German democracy has compelled him to unlearn. That this triumph is gratifying to us is no outcome of vanity, however, but is due to the fact that this general adoption of the maxim of democratic conscription is, in a very real sense, in the interest of ourselves and of all mankind. A country whose citizens must themselves conduct its wars will perhaps not keep peace always and in every event. Russia and France showed us that unfortunately in the summer of 1914. But never will it go to war so lightly and in so conscienceless a manner as a country that thinks it need let "only mercenaries and auxiliary peoples bleed for it." . . . Therefore the decision arrived at in Washington can make little impression on us as the starting point of an American army to threaten us; but in the hope of a surety for the future peace we welcome the victory of the German idea of individual and universal military service for every people.

ECONOMY IN USE OF WOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The attention of the Board of Trade has been drawn by the Director of Timber Supplies to the large quantity of wood which is consumed in the manufacture of packing cases intended for the transport of goods both in the home and export trade. They wish to point out that, in view of the necessity of restricting imports and at the same time of supplying essential war requirements, it is absolutely necessary to observe the strictest economy in the use of wood. Great assistance could be rendered by traders if the use of wooden packing cases and crates were abandoned altogether or, where this is not possible, if crates were substituted for packing cases. The Board of Trade have had under consideration the issue of an absolute prohibition on the export, except under license, of wooden packing cases containing goods, but they hope that the response of the trading community to the appeal for economy in the use of wood will prove so satisfactory that the necessity for taking this step may be avoided.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON ALGERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Paul Jacquier, a member of the French Chamber and former Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of the Interior, writing in the Matin, gives his impressions of Algeria in wartime, he having recently made a tour of that country to which he had been sent by the Commission for External Affairs of the Chamber. Algeria, he writes, has had its full share of the difficulties and sufferings caused by the war; from the economic point of view, it has had to face a series of difficulties. The deficiency of transport by sea, the curtailment of exports, the suppression of credit and the shortage of native labor caused by the number of men supplied from the country to the armies and workshops of France, combined to bring about a very difficult situation for Algerian commerce and industry and agriculture. The present financial situation proves how effectively these difficulties were faced and, to a great extent, overcome. In 1914 the budget showed a deficit of 14,000,000 francs and in 1915 to 21,000,000 francs; however, by 1916 the deficit had sunk to 12,000,000 francs, and in 1917 it would be still further reduced, if indeed, it was not extinguished altogether. The Muhammadan subjects of France had shared in the war, and nearly 200,000 of them had taken part in the national defense. The time seemed to have come, writes M. Jacquier, to institute reforms concerning the condition of the Arabs in Algeria; the question was, however, what form these proposed changes should take. The extension of the franchise to the Arabs, or at any rate to the most enlightened of them had its advocates, but there were few, excepting perhaps the small number who had been educated in the French schools and lycées, who concerned themselves with the vote which, indeed, they were in no condition to exercise. The French colonists were strongly opposed to the idea, nor was this surprising seeing that the whole development of Algeria was due to them, and in view of the fact that they were enormously outnumbered by the Arabs and that the granting of even a limited franchise to that race would probably soon result in the overwhelming of the French vote by the Arab vote. The native races of the country had their representatives on the municipal councils, in the general councils and on the financial delegations. This representation, in M. Jacquier's opinion, might well be enlarged, not that the French inhabitants of the country. The most essential of all reforms seemed to be the suppression of the Arab taxes, and this question was being studied by the financial delegation. Under present conditions it was natural that the Algerian assembly should proceed cautiously in the matter, but there was every reason to anticipate great financial prosperity for Algeria after the conclusion of peace.

KITCHENS UPON A COLLECTIVE BASIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The public kitchen, often recommended by social reformers, is, thanks to the necessity for food control and the increased employment of women in public work, a thing of accomplishment. An experimental model kitchen in the Westminster Bridge Road, under the auspices of the Ministry of Food, is to be run upon the most modern methods, both as regards the quality of the cooking and the labor saving appliances. Good wages, suitable apparel, well-appointed premises in which to work are the advantages offered to those employed. Mrs. Peel, who, with Mrs. Pember Reeves, acts as woman director of the Ministry of Food, is chairman of the Kitchen Committee, and the organization is in the hands of Mrs. Adecock, head of the women's department of the Northern Polytechnic. The kitchen is designed to show what can be done in food economies by collective effort as opposed to individual cooking in rooms and small houses, and the utmost pains will be taken to utilize every particle of food value. No food will be consumed upon the premises, but it will be displayed in the windows and the prices of each dish will be given.

HIGH PRICES IN NEUTRAL STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—It appears from a detailed analysis of the cost of the chief articles of food in different European countries published in the Corriere della Sera, showing the percentage of increase in prices which has taken place since the beginning of the war, that the neutral countries have come off no more lightly than the belligerents in this respect, and that Italy has fared better than most of them. The analysis includes food prices and a statement of the increase per cent of different commodities in Berlin, Vienna, England, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland, and it shows in advance of the official figures published for Italy in January, 1917; in other cases the rise in price occurred earlier in the other countries than in Italy. The deduction to be drawn from the official figures, according to the Corriere, is confirmed by the news of serious discontent and unrest in the Scandinavian countries and by the testimony of eye-witnesses in neutral countries. Neutrality has not saved Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden or Norway, nor has it saved Spain from the inevitable consequences of the European war. Indeed, says this article, it has probably made the difficulty as to prices greater than it would otherwise have been, because it has left the neutral countries alone, tossed about between the groups of belligerents and suspected by both of them. No one could say what would have happened in Italy if the country had maintained its neutrality, but everything went to prove that the difficulties of food supply would in that case have been greater than they actually had been or were at the present time. It was enough to remember that Italy possessed a smaller and less powerful mercantile marine than either Holland or the Scandinavian countries, to realize in what inextricable difficulties the country would have been involved if it had to depend on getting all its food by sea.

ITALIAN WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In Italy numerous women are now employed in industry and the public services, especially in Lombardy and Piedmont. Next follow in a descending scale Central Italy, Liguria, Emilia and Veneto, Southern Italy and Sicily, the percentage of women workers steadily diminishing the farther south the district lies. In Rome women now attend to the road sweeping, and the cleanliness of the town is said to compare favorably with that of normal times. About 150 women substitute the male scavengers called away

on military service. They work in two shifts, one from 4 a. m. to midday and the other from 12 to 8 p. m., and receive a wage of 2.75 lire a day. The employment of women as tram conductors was one of the first innovations. In April, 1915, members of the Roman committee for the civil organization in case of mobilization sent house to house visits to tram employees' families to collect direct information as to the willingness of the women to act as substitutes, should the men be called from their work, and so, before the end of June, 1915, there were 55 women serving as tram conductors. The number has steadily increased and today the position of tram conductor is almost exclusively held by women and many of the trams are also driven by women.

The women tram drivers work nine hours a day, with an interval off duty of 5 hours, and receive 3.75 lire a day with 42 centesimi for every hour of overtime. A great transformation became necessary in the industrial world upon the outbreak of war, for, as is well known, Italy was totally unprepared as to technical training, suitable factories, and modern machinery for the production of war material. What had cost Germany years of work and organization had to be improvised in Italy within weeks and months. From practically nothing in the way of metal and mechanical works there has sprung up an industry of the first importance. Early this year Italy could show 66 military establishments employing 45,100 men and 14,501 women and 1157 establishments classified as auxiliary, with about 500,000 workers, of whom 80,000 are women, to which must be added at least 1200 minor mechanical works scattered over Italy giving employment to 39,000 workers, including 9000 women. With respect to the whole mass of workers in Italy employed on the production of war material the percentage of women workers stands at 18 per cent, but in some of the single munition works it rises to 90 and 95 per cent.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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SUBMARINE DEFENSE ASSOCIATION FORMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A movement has been started to organize the Submarine Defense Association to act as a clearing house for ideas and devices calculated to defend shipping against submarines. Exporters, underwriters and shipping men are being asked to join.

It is not the intention to interfere in any way with Federal activities looking to a successful campaign against the submarine, but rather to assist those activities by forwarding those ideas and devices which seem to be practicable. A part of the work will be to get a quick hearing at Washington for men who come forward with these ideas. The organizers point out the necessity of prompt action in the antisubmarine campaign.

CARE OF HORSES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The justification of the existence of the National Equine Defence League, which has its headquarters in the north of London, is to be found in the work it has accomplished. Although the English, as a people, are notoriously fond of animals and therefore as a whole treat them well, the necessity of a league for the protection of horses and donkeys has been only too fully proved. This necessity has been shown in several directions, but more particularly in reforming the treatment and conditions of pit ponies and in removing the restraint of the bearing and harness in securing the passage through Parliament of statutes protecting the animal world, but it has also watched carefully over the fulfillment of the clauses embodied in those statutes. In this latter direction its work has been of the greatest value, for too

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TO CLOSE an estate, the Hotel Altamont, at Tupper Lake, N. Y., in the Tip-Top-Town of the Adirondacks, will be offered at public auction on the 22nd day of June, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon; all reasonable offers will be considered, but the Executive Committee has the right to reject any and all bids; one of the best known hotels in Northern New York; excellent location; superb patronage; good buildings; best location; Tupper Lake; land area of nearly 6000 square feet; including some superior building lots in center of the village; a superb proposition; sale on the premises. For information apply to FRANCIS H. SLATER, Atty., Tupper Lake, N. Y.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

CHARACTER SKETCH
OF GEN. JAN SMUTS

"Jan Smuts. A Character Sketch of General Jan Smuts, C. S. M. L. A. Minister of Defense, Union of South Africa." By N. Levi. Longmans, Green & Co. London and New York, 1917. \$2.50.

Jan Smuts, like Ulysses, "is become a name." As yet, to the majority of people, he is scarcely more than that; a name noted in connection with the conference of British nations lately held in London; recalled as mentioned in reports of the campaign of 1915-16 in German East Africa; and dimly remembered as not having been upon the English side in the Boer War. In answer to a growing public curiosity, a fellow-countryman of General Smuts has written a book about him, which is partly character sketch and partly biography, and an attempt to give some account, besides, of the problems peculiar to South Africa.

It was a large order that Mr. Levi took upon himself to fulfill—larger, perhaps, than he realized—for he deals with his subject in a local, almost a parochial way, taking it for granted that South African towns will be on the mental map of all his readers, and that mere references to names and events known in his own degree of latitude and longitude will be enough for any who care to read his book. He had an unparalleled opportunity to interpret his country to a world newly awakened to its importance. If he has not quite done that, he has at any rate given a very clearly outlined portrait of its foremost figure, though the structure of the book is of the biography, chronological, rather than of the true character-sketch, analytical.

The book has some unusual qualities. For one thing, the writer, unlike most modern biographers, does not pretend to be unbiased, but freely avows that he has written with unbounded admiration for his hero. Some of the inconsequential anecdotes might have been weeded out with good effect; but he is especially happy in his use of the comments of journalists and cartoonists to show how General Smuts appeared to his contemporaries at some of the critical moments of his career. The author does well to let his subject-matter carry his style. The moments of slackened interest are those in which he tries to be playful, and those in which he yields to the temptation to overwork a willing metaphor.

The story of General Smuts' life has an Odyssean flavor, not because he has plowed so many seas or trod so many lands, but because he seems to have been always on the move, turning up now here, now there, in England, or the Transvaal, or East Africa, wherever something was to be done for the good of his country.

Born a child of the veld, living and even sleeping under its wide skies in early boyhood, he grew up with love of the land as one of his strongest sentiments. He did not go to school till he was twelve years old, but then he was such an eager student that he passed swiftly through school and college. By the time that most boys of his age were just in the midst of their college fun, he had graduated from the Cape University with a double degree, and an appointment for study at Cambridge. Four years of English University life and of European travel sent him back to South Africa, more rather than less a patriot and Boer for his experience.

His political career began in the midst of stirring times. The discovery of gold and diamonds had turned South Africa into a Mecca for adventurers, whose only interest in the land was to get something out of it, and had complicated the already difficult race problem by the introduction of cheap Oriental labor for the mines. Boer and Bolander patriots steadily resisted what the later comers called progress, holding gold and diamonds of little value compared with their isolation, their smiling farms, and their ruminative peace. There was every prospect of a clash between the self-styled progressives, who were chiefly newcomers or Uitlanders, and the conservatives of the long-settled Afrikaner stock, when Jan Smuts returned home, an English-trained lawyer with his head full of modern ideas of progress and modern theories of government, and his heart turning to the free veld and the primitive life of his own simple-minded, sober-sided kinsfolk. Never since then has that clash of old and new ceased to echo in his own experience.

It was as a reformer that he entered political life. From the outset he allied himself with the "Young Africa" party, which had the twofold aim of reconciling the Boers to the new demands upon them as a nation, and of uniting all the elements of French, Dutch and English—in a common patriotism. His biographer describes him at this period as a typical Boender, "too Dutch for the Englishman of the seaport, too English for the back-country Boer." At the outbreak of the Boer war he was State Attorney for the South African Republic, under suspicion by the Boers because he put a friendly interpretation upon the acts of English officials, and hated by the English because he took every opportunity of uttering his warning—"the power that guards our coasts would do wisely to leave us more and more to ourselves."

As long as he could with honesty, he pleaded for a closer understanding and friendship between the Dutch and the English colonies, trying, often beyond his official authorization, to conciliate both sides. When, after long uncertainty, war broke at last, he took his stand with his own people—at first in civilian service and later in the field. Though engaged in a losing contest and fighting merely for terms, he combined daring with

persistence, and developed such ability as a strategist that he quickly became the force in the Boer Army to be reckoned with. His commanders then were the same commanders who gave the defense of South Africa into his charge in 1915, and who have recently greeted him as the guest of the British nation.

With singular consistency, General Smuts upon his return to civil life picked up his tasks at the point where he had dropped them. He had preached patriotism; he preached it still, to English as well as to Boers. He had urged people to think of South Africa as a nation; he now used this unspringing national consciousness to gain from England an increasing degree of self-government. "Persuaded by the logic of facts," as he puts it, he was able to see a national unity, under the British flag, to the South African Union, that would never have been possible had they retained their independence—a unity "grounded in mutual trust and forbearance."

To Jan Smuts, South Africa is still, as formerly, "not the land we live in, or upon our own land." His loyalty to England is incontestable and has more than once brought him threats, and worse, from short-sighted Boer patriots, but he does not mince matters now, when he talks in England of the government of South Africa, any more than in the reconstruction period after the Boer War, when he stood out stiffly for justice and proportionate representation in cabinets and commissions. Some of his utterances sound as though Burke might have spoken them, they are so like Burke in argument and in feeling. The imperialism of Burke is the imperialism of Smuts, with freedom as its foundation stone.

Mr. Levi's book depicts South Africa as a land of many problems—this assiduous cultivation of a national consciousness being not the least. If it seems strange that men should have to urge others to think of themselves as citizens of their country, it should be remembered that to the old settlers, patriotic sentiment was sentiment for their own people, while the patriotism of the later comers naturally turned back to the homeland. General Smuts seems to have arisen as a great national figure, having something of Boer and something of English in his intellectual makeup. Perhaps under his leadership the Union of South Africa will become an assured fact.

AMERICAN NOTES

In "The City Worker's World in America" Mary K. Simkhovitch sheds light on actual conditions of the urban life of millions of people.

The discourses given by Tagore, the poet, dramatist and sage from India, as he journeyed about the United States last season, are being brought out in a volume with the title "Personality."

Williams College, Massachusetts, has found an historian in Leverett W. Spring.

The Young Women's Christian Association, that eight years ago had a force of only three women engaged in preparing its publications, now has 22. Under the title "The Woman's Press" its staff has recently been enlarged and reorganized, and the press will issue hereafter not only religious works, but all sorts of books useful to women.

In the letters and diary of Alan Seeger and the letters of Victor Chapman, each an alumnus of Harvard and each an aviator who gave his life to France, their countrymen get insights into the ideals of contemporary youth representing the best standards of family and collegiate upbringing.

Israel Cohen, for 19 months interned a prisoner in the Ruhleben camp, has written his impressions and his opinions for publication under the title "The Ruhleben Prison Camp." He is the author of "Jewish Life in Modern Times."

Abraham Yarmolinsky has a circumstantial study of Rasputin, the Russian monk, in the June Bookman.

In the handbook on "Retail Store Management," by Paul H. Myster, prepared for the LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, there is due emphasis placed upon the ethical and democratic ideals of contemporary business at its best.

Ella Victoria Dobbs, assistant professor of the manual arts in the University of Missouri, has prepared two manuals for teachers who have to deal with handwork in the elementary primary schools. They are fully illustrated.

Frederick O. Blue, tax commissioner of the State of West Virginia and ex-officio State Commissioner of Prohibition, has written a thoughtful booklet on the prohibition issue which he calls "When a State Goes Dry." He has the facts of West Virginia's experiment to back up his arguments.

The town planning committee of the American Institute of Architects has prepared and published an illustrated record of city planning in the United States during the current year, the same being admirably printed, and written by experts conversant with the progress credited to each of the many communities described. Over 230 towns and cities get due recognition. Quotations from this compendium are encouraged; and cuts of the illustrations will be furnished in many instances.

CHATHAM'S COLONIAL
POLICY IN REVIEW

"Chatham's Colonial Policy." By Kate Hotblack. Routledge, London. 6s. net.

Miss Hotblack is not only a brilliant scholar, as her achievements at Girton College testify, but she is also a delightful historian. The statement on the cover of her book that "it will be found of especial value for reference purposes when the settlement of Imperial and Colonial questions, that will arise at the conclusion of the present war, come under discussion," is indisputable.

The elder Pitt's statecraft, his consistent justice in dealing with individuals as with nations, the wisdom of his vision and the loftiness of his aims—so far ahead of his time or his colleagues—and above all his amazing patience in the consideration of details which, amidst vast undertakings, most men would have ignored or left to subordinates, all these characteristics, essential to success in the Eighteenth Century—not less essential in the Twentieth—make good reading for the statesman of today.

Thanks to the mastery grasp of her great and intricate subject which Miss Hotblack possesses, there is presented in this small volume probably the clearest exposition of the difficulties with which Pitt had to cope in establishing the great world-trade of his country in all quarters of the globe, hitherto published. Certainly there is no finer tribute to the genius of Pitt. Whether she is considering his policy in Africa, in Ireland or in India, his dealings with Frederick the Great, the Dutch merchants, or the American colonists, she bears convincing witness to the unerring justice and consistency of his statesmanship.

Miss Hotblack claims for Chatham that "he ruled a kingdom and won an empire." Not only did Pitt win an empire, not only did he successfully thwart French and Spanish enterprises, and which was his primary object, shatter the immense prestige of France, his most formidable rival in Europe, finally securing for Great Britain dominion in the Mediterranean, but by his methods and ideals he laid the foundation stone for that great democracy which his country was one day to establish. Had Pitt remained in office and in power there is no doubt that the American War of Independence would have been averted.

The Great Commoner is said to have stated that there were two roads to power, royal and national. "The path he loved best," writes his biographer, "led across the open spaces of the nation's common ground." Pitt understood the character of his countrymen as no statesman before him, and it was to them, not to King, or party, that he turned when in need of support. In commercial matters—and the intricacies of colonial warfare were mainly concerned with trade—he listened to business men, rather than to diplomats. Unerringly his genius grappled with the detail for constructing a great colonial empire which should also be a great commercial asset; with the utmost care he chose the men who were to carry out his will and unstintingly he supported and assisted them in their tasks, insuring for his country not only much temporary success, but enduring respect.

In his dealings with neutral countries while England was at war, Pitt showed the firmness of a man who knows perfectly his own mind, while he took immense pains to avoid making unnecessary enemies. "He gave law to the world," writes Miss Hotblack, "and it was a law with a sanction." It was, in fact, justice as he saw it, and his views of justice were far ahead of his time. While fiercely jealous for the preservation of certain trade monopolies to Great Britain, he was nevertheless swift to punish the excesses of English privateers and to redress legitimate grievances. "He was resolved to keep the rules of warfare," as we read, and thus preserve his country from all conflict, except that which he regarded as essential to her wellbeing. No chapter in the book is more interesting, nor more indicative of the temper with which Pitt sought to establish and maintain the Empire than the one entitled "The Stamp Act." At that time he was no longer in power, and he would have avoided the fatal policy which determined to tax the American people harshly, in direct defiance of thoughtful and loyal opinion in the colony, and then proceeded to make good its policy by force. From the first Pitt showed how completely he repudiated the action of the home Government.

In 1765, in a great speech, while reminding his countrymen of the benefits already accrued to England through American trade, he appealed to their good sense to avoid a quarrel, declaring that the mother country had no right to take the money out of the pockets of the colonies, without their consent. His speeches throughout this time show how thoroughly conversant and in what complete sympathy he was with the American point of view. Lord Sandwich, on reading his "plan for settling the troubles with America," observed, "I can never believe it to be the work of a British peer. It appears to me to be rather the work of some American." Thus Pitt, "while faithfully administering the things of the old order, had a vision of the new."

"The most magnanimous exertion of power," he declared in a memorable speech dealing with America, "is often in the non-exertion of it. I wish this to be an Empire of Freedom; it will be the stronger for it and the more easily governed. . . . The Colonies are too great an object to be grasped, but in the arms of affection."

A LITERARY CAUSERIE
ON RUSSIA'S PROBLEMS

Early in the war, long before there was any general belief that the United States would come into the struggle, but at a time when already there were stirrings among the people owing to the attempt to maintain "neutrality," there began to be allusions to Edward Everett Hale's classic short story "The Man Without a Country." Editors who were inclined to be militant, and not neutral, alluded to the tale. Reprints of the story, abbreviated, of course, and so dealt with as to avoid complications with publishers, began to appear. In short, evidence was given that the artist who painted the masterpiece had done a work that would endure from generation to generation, come what national changes there might. For the "shirker" and the Laodicean mankind always has with it; and the problems that face the congenitally neutral man are always those of conscience as well as of those of formal law, and flight from one environment to another does not abate the workings of remorse and regret in the course of time.

During the past fortnight another of Edward Everett Hale's forthrightings, used during the period of the war between the states, has had vogue. "Take the Loan" was a bit of rattling jangle which he wrote when the Government at Washington, in 1861, was calling for dollars as well as for men to help keep the nation whole. It was a verified appeal for patriotism in the form of proffers of gold, and like all that Dr. Hale ever wrote, it had "punch" and snap and contemporaneous appeal. He was as versatile an author as his era produced, and the "best journalist Boston ever had, and spoiled to make a preacher," according to Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican. When he wanted bonds to be sold and bought, he tuned his lyre to that note. When he wanted to enhearten the North he wrote: "Put It Through," which has all the snap and confident trust in the "plain people" to do a great task that might have been expected from so sincere a democrat. "Put It Through" has its present-day variant in "Carry On." Note the appositeness and understandableness of the figures of speech employed by Dr. Hale:

Here's a log across the way,
We have stumbled on all day;
Here's a ploughshare in the clay—
Put it through!

Lock the shop and lock the store,
And chalk this upon the door—
"We've enlisted for the war."
Put it through!

With a prophet's eye to the future,
To this very hour perchance, he added:
For the birthrights yet unsold,
For the history yet untold,
For the future yet unrolled,
Put it through!

Were the loyal worried about the "war taxes," he replied:
When Abraham spends without measure,
Sending armies and navies afar,
Who fills up the chests of his treasure,
Who tightens the sinews of war?
Undaunted by danger or oner,
'Tis the in-ter-nal revenue.

And added:
Each stamp breaks a link of our fetters,
Breaks chains that were tight round our necks.

Dr. Hale was not over fond of anything savoring of obsequence of the United States to Europe. He liked nothing better than girding at Anglomania. Never did he lose a chance to defend the justice of the revolt of the colonies against the mother country in 1775. He was convinced that republicanism was the form of democracy under which he cared to live. But it is to be noted that in 1870, after having heard Thomas Hughes lecture in Boston, he wrote an editorial in Old and New, which he then edited, saying that it was high time that his countrymen ceased feeling sore over the misjudgment of the United States by Great Britain in 1861. The time had come, he said, for the Western world to make Pope's prophecy its own:

Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold,
And the New World launch forth to seek the old.

He saw a "Newer England" in "the gristle" as he put it; and he was dreaming of a day when animosity should give way to amity and the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack fly side by side, as they do today. Since it already has been shown that Dr. Hale's verse in "Take the Loan" and "Put It Through" has proved its extreme modernity and convertibility to uses of the hour, it may not be untimely to call the attention of Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture and all other food conservationists and producers of crops for a world on short rations, that in the Boston clergyman's poem, "The Great Harvest Year," they will find lines that precisely fit the present service which the United States is rendering. With his usual, vivid, pictorial style, Dr. Hale described the various callings on land and sea that were gathering in the food that was to supply transatlantic peoples with beef, wheat, rice, sugar and fish.

"The Vigilantes," men and women, are now busy writing prose and verse on phases of the "War of 1917." Some of it will be ephemeral and meet only the needs of the hour. Some of it, like Dr. Hale's verse written in the '60s and '70s, will be of use in the time of crisis well on into the Twentieth Century—and beyond. For like his verse it will deal with the fundamentals of man and nature, and be phrased in words with the lilt of reality.

PROF. MILYUKOV
ON RUSSIA'S PROBLEMS

"Russian Realities and Problems." By Paul Milyukov, Peter Struve, A. Lappo-Danilevsky, Roman Dmowski and Harold Williams. Edited by J. Duff. Cambridge University Press, London. 5s. net.

The words with which Paul Milyukov closed the lecture on "The Representative System in Russia," which he delivered at Cambridge in August, 1916, and which is included in the collection entitled "Russian Realities and Problems," have proved prophetic. "We worship freedom," he said. "We are worthy of freedom, we shall have freedom." Long live the Duma!

Within a space of less than eight months since those words were uttered that freedom has been dramatically achieved.

The six lectures which have been collected in this volume were delivered by men eminent in their particular field. For the purpose of elucidating for the English public the politico-social condition of Russia and Poland they have a value apart even from that which recent developments have given to them.

M. Milyukov, whose name recently has been on so many lips, has been a prominent figure in the Duma from the date of its first establishment in 1905, and is unrivaled in his knowledge of the political history of Russia.

Paul M. Struve, who formerly sat in the Duma as member for Petrograd, is more widely known as an economist than as a politician, and as the editor of a periodical called Russian Thought, and Roman Dmowski, who was the leader for some time of the Polish party in the Duma, has always stood for the realization of Poland's dreams through the Russian Empire, while few if any Englishmen rival or approach Harold Williams' knowledge of the ethnography of Russia.

M. Milyukov's sketch of the representative system in Russia is remarkable for the lucidity with which he traces the steps by which the political and social life of the Slav Empire have been regenerated in a few years upon a democratic basis, notwithstanding the vicissitudes through which the newly created national representation has passed. Seldom has a conflict between the old order and the new been productive of such dramatic result. To the onlooker outside of Russia the speedy dissolution of the first two Dumas seemed to offer little hope of early triumph for the new-born democracy. Since its meteoric beginning, with its efforts at bold reforms, when not a strong or really representative body, the Duma has quietly taken root and has proved itself to be a vigorous offshoot of the national life. It has achieved success in spite of the fact that its composition has been so manipulated as apparently to transfer the power of the democratic groups to the higher social grades. The secret of the Duma's strength lay not in any inherent power, but in the consciousness that it had, at its back, the aspirations of the Zemstvos and the people. The result of autocracy's efforts to burke democracy have been very different from what autocracy expected them to be. Its more recent efforts to limit the rights of the Duma will be readily recalled, but the determination of the members in most adverse circumstances was clearly shown just before the outbreak of war, when the Duma refused certain votes of credit.

One of the most remarkable among many striking phenomena has been the exercise of power under a system of representation which has been entirely dependent on the autocracy. This system is admirably expounded in a few sentences by M. Milyukov, in which he explains the change of attitude on the part of the peasant members in the last and the present Duma; but the days happily passed when the Duma could be prorogued in order that a law might be carried over its head. The confidence in the future which M. Milyukov displayed in 1916 has not been misplaced; it was based upon his knowledge of how much had been quietly accomplished during the past 10 years, in spite of autocratic conspiracy, in gaining the steadily increasing support of the country. How great this influence has become is shown in the fact that the Duma extended to all time the prohibition of alcoholic drink which the Imperial ukase had ordered for the duration of the war.

Roman Dmowski's "Poland, Old and New" sheds interesting light upon the attitude of the Poles in Russia, showing how, when the Poles realized the political situation, which he traces very succinctly, they "employed all their force to come to a reconciliation with Russia." M. Struve's "Past and Present of Russian Economics," like Harold Williams' "The Nationalities of Russia," which shows how greatly the task before the new régime is complicated by the presence within the Empire of such diverse nationalities, and M. Lappo-Danilevsky's "Science and Learning in Russia," do not bear so immediately upon the present situation as M. Milyukov's and M. Dmowski's studies, though they will repay reading. Russia's economic history is especially interesting as that of the country which forms the connecting link between the western and the eastern worlds.

DR. DAVID SNEDDEN ON
SECONDARY TRAINING

"Problems of Secondary Education." By David Snedden. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston and New York. \$1.50 net.

Professor Snedden of Columbia University, New York City, formerly commissioner of education of Massachusetts, and generally recognized throughout the country as an able critic of some of the older and more traditional forms of cultural education and a forceful advocate of the more utilitarian ideals of schooling,

has made this book, with its discussion of the American high school, the medium for his frank opinions and his convictions. He shrewdly has not ventured far into the realm of details, but has raised many questions for supervisory officials responsible for courses in secondary schools, for high school principals and teachers to answer. At the same time, broadly speaking, he has not failed to let it be known that as for himself he no longer conceives the secondary school as existing primarily to aid young people to enter college, or to "pass their subjects" or to provide "mental training" and "character building." Other objectives are to be kept in view, those of a "more positive and scientific character, based on demonstrably valuable ends, probably to be achieved for the individual and society."

The method used by Professor Snedden is an old one, viewing propaganda literature as a whole. But it is somewhat novel in the domain of pedagogics. Yet the epistolary form which he has employed always has the merit of directness and concreteness. Moreover the layman will read a letter to a superintendent of schools with much more "human interest" than he will a formal chapter on the duties of a superintendent of schools. It stirs the curiosity to know what can be said about high schools in a letter to the president of a university, or to a college professor of education, or to a teacher of Latin, or to a committee appointed "to investigate and report on current criticisms of high school mathematics." Therefore the author of this book has been shrewd in his choice of form. He will be read more, and he has been able to iterate and reiterate what he wants educators to agree with him in believing; and iteration in education as in journalism is strategy.

The book is entirely modern and wholesomely so in its stressing of what may rightly be called the social aspects of education. The schools of a democracy cannot lag behind its best political or sociological thought. Professor Snedden also does well to affirm the rights of the secondary school to greater liberty, and to freedom of control by the privately endowed university and college. Perfectly true is his indictment of the colleges and universities and state departments of education for their failure, to correlate school and government in some sort of training in civics that has a body of reality to it. Impregnable is his contention that what secondary education needs is a "careful working out, on the part of educators and students of social economy in conjunction, of a detailed analysis of the social values which it is feasible to attain by educational means." Where he is most open to attack and least convincing is in his dogmatic attacks on education for discipline's sake, and in his minimizing of the values of music, art and similar branches of study.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—The "Lettres à un Jeune Français" were addressed by M. Barthou to a boy previous to his enlistment during the year 1916. They deal with the events of that memorable period just in the natural way in which reference is made to engrossing events in frequent communications to a friend. But since M. Barthou is the writer, this simplicity of form could not prevent the expression of views which are those of a man of the intellectual élite of France. M. Barthou has had a wide experience of men and things, he is a cultured man in the land of culture, and just because these letters are his, they form valuable as well as delightful reading. It is of course of the war of which he mainly speaks, but of the war as it affects the development of the French nation—its character, its future; and in dealing with this momentous subject he naturally makes use of the experience of the past. He quotes Mirabeau, Lamartine, the men who have made the France of today. M. Barthou also touches on the wider international aspect of the war and devotes some interesting pages to the effort of Great Britain and the part played by Italy, as well as to the humanity of neutral nations in endeavoring to lighten the sufferings imposed by the war.

The collection, "Histoire et Géographie Régionale de la France," is enriched by a fresh volume on Brittany. The author is M. L. Gallouédec, a native of Brittany, who has filled the pages of his monograph with the love which he bears his country. Consequently, full justice is done to the charm which beauty of landscape and historical antiquity bestow on this westernmost province of France.

A book which will be extremely valuable in determining the responsibilities for the Belgian deportations has been published by M. Berger-Levrault firm. "Les Déportations Belges à la Lumière des Documents Allemands" is written by M. Fernand Passelecq, director of the Bureau Documentaire Belge.

"Preliminaires d'art civique (Pour la Reconstruction de la Belgique)" by Louis Van der Smaellen (Sijthoff), Leyde ed. for sale at the Berger-Levrault library. This book will prove extremely useful to all those on whom the immense task of reconstruction in France and Belgium will devolve. M. Van der Smaellen, conscious of the immense importance to the future of these countries of the manner in which the reconstruction problem is solved, has collected a quantity of invaluable information, accompanied by two appendices on technical matters.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Alexander Gardner of Paisley has published a history of the Scottish stage by R. Lawson. "The Story of the Scots Stage" tells of the efforts made by Scotsmen to establish the drama in their country from the days of the Aberdeen miracle plays of the Fifteenth Century. The work is illustrated.

From the University of London Press comes "A National System of Economics," containing extracts from numerous writers which illustrate J. Taylor Piddie's views upon trade with a consideration of the Paris economic resolutions and their influence on nationality. Mr. Piddie advocates, among other economic changes, freedom of trade based upon a system of low tariffs; a minimum wage of 25s. all round and the abolition of restriction of output by the trade unions; and the establishment of a Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Prof. A. C. Seward has in the press the third and fourth volumes of his work on "Fossil Plants." He hopes at some later date to complete his long-promised work upon the geographical distribution of plants at various stages in the history of the earth.

Les Chants de l'Aube, the Belgian literary magazine which ceased publication soon after the war broke out, is to be resuscitated and during its period of exile will be published in London.

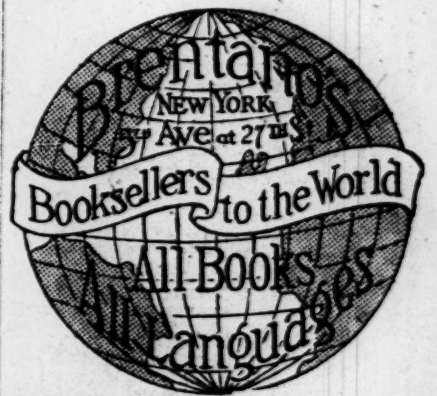
Responding to the invitation of Lord Monson, the chief commissioner of the Red Cross branch in the Italian Alps, E. V. Lucas visited during last year Udine on the northeastern frontier of Italy. In a booklet published by Methuen entitled "Outposts of Mercy" he gives an arresting record of the activities of this branch of the work of mercy as well as an informing record of the organization of the service which came under his notice. Few men could have been as well fitted for the work of observation or for the record of it as this practical literary cicerone.

J. D. Duff, the editor of "Russian Realities and Problems," is also responsible for a volume of "Russian Lyrics" with a vocabulary of notes and brief biographies of the poets who are represented. The volume, which is published by the Cambridge University Press, contains one poem each of Nádson, Shishkov, and Turgenyev, and selections from Koltsov, Lermontov, Pushkin and Alexei Tolstol. Mr. Duff is a fellow of Trinity.

In "The Play Way" H. Caldwell Cook, whose work at the Perse School, Cambridge, has come to be as well known almost in America as in England, expounds his system of teaching English which has proved so successful with his pupils whose work, based upon his system, has been published in the "Perse Play Books." As a guide to the practical working of an educational ideal, as well as a contribution to educational thought, the volume should be stimulating. It is published by Heinemann.

In "The Soul of Ulster," Lord Ernest Hamilton reviews the history of Ireland. As member of Parliament for some years for North Tyrone he is in a fair position to analyze the Ulster question, even if not from a wholly impartial point of view. It will be a surprise, and possibly a shock, to some to be told that in the Sinn Féin movement he sees hope for the future. "The colossal possibilities of the movement towards an ultimate settlement lie in its anticlerical character," he writes, and through the development of the movement he looks to the growth of a vigorous form of Socialism which will solve the Home Rule controversy by reconciling native and colonist Irish. Hurst & Blackett are the publishers.

In connection with the various statements which have appeared relative to the recent sale of the copyrights in the works of Algernon Charles Swinburne, Messrs. Chatto & Windus, who were his publishers for over 40 years, state that they were themselves in negotiation in the summer of 1914 for the purchase of the copyrights. These negotiations were suspended on the outbreak of the war and have not been reopened by them.



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THE HOME FORUM

Liberty and License

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE human mind has a way of running to extremes. This is hardly to be wondered at, since it may be said to consist of a belief in extremes, in life and death, in sickness and health, in joy and sorrow, in poverty and wealth, in fact, to put the matter shortly, of a belief in good and evil. It is always apt to swing from one form of belief to another form of belief. It is for this reason that liberty is so often liable to turn to license. Having been kept under for a certain time, the human mind, released from its former fetters, loses its bearings and abuses its new-found liberty. Hence the value of the "anchor of the soul" spoken of by Paul in addressing the Hebrews.

One thing is perfectly certain and that is that until he gets his spiritual bearings the ordinary mortal can never really be relied on. Subject to the multitudinous suggestions of the carnal mind and without a knowledge of the absolute truth to guide him, he is liable to be deflected at any moment from the path he is pursuing. The less the sense of Principle the stronger will be this tendency, but when to such a one there opens out the understanding of Christian Science, at once he is provided with a guiding rule of life, for at last he has Principle, not as in the case of so many, a rule that is a mixture of good and evil, but Principle, whose very claim to the title lies in the fact that Principle is infinite good.

Having discovered divine Principle the student of Christian Science also discovers his relation to it. He sees that as Principle is Mind, then he must be Mind's idea, and as such he has no mind of his own but reflects the Mind that is divine Principle. Let it not be thought that in this way he becomes a mere automaton. Mortals, if they only knew it, are but expressions of the mortal or carnal mind, possessing, relatively speaking, only the personality with which that mind endows them. Similarly the real man reflects the infinite individuality of the one Mind and finds his greatest happiness in complete subordination

to the divine will. "This scientific sense of being," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 265 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

There is a distinct claim on the part of the human will that it can gain happiness by having its own way, but if the human mind stopped to think a moment and to consider its past experiences, it would discover that the assumption is invariably a false one, for even if it seems to succeed for the moment, before long the house of cards it has erected tumbles about its ears. "The power of the human will should be exercised only in subordination to Truth," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 206 of Science and Health, "else it will misguide the judgment and free the lower propensities. It is the province of spiritual sense to govern man. Material, erring, human thought acts injuriously both upon the body and through it."

The trouble about the human will is that, when given freedom of action, it is very liable to develop license and, so to speak, to run amuck. Such a condition degenerates into positive anarchy and leads it to inevitable disaster, which in turn chastens, or, more correctly, terrifies the human will and tends to sober it; but it can never really be trusted to keep out of mischief until it is governed by some sense of Truth and led to walk the path that Truth dictates. Error would suggest that such control is slavery and thus dissuade the starter from pursuing the path that he has taken, but he will be wise if he remembers Jesus' warning that "strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

The advantage Christian Science offers is that it provides a definite rule of life which can be applied to

every circumstance that may arise. No longer need the student of Christian Science believe that he is at the mercy of the whims of a fickle deity; on the contrary he is shown the Science of being and is able to demonstrate that obedience to it brings harmony just as surely as disobedience brings discord. Such conformity need never be galling. If it should seem galling it only shows that Truth is imperfectly perceived and that the human will is endeavoring somehow to make up for lack of spiritual perception. Obedience is never absolute until it becomes spontaneous. Orthodox theology might say that unless there is an effort to keep the right path no victory over evil is won. Christian Science makes it clear that the only real victory over evil is the consciousness that evil is unreal, and if this consciousness is present what need is there for effort? The attitude of a martyr is never healthy. It may be better than the abandonment of license, but it has failed to appreciate the unreality of evil, and until the unreality of evil is perceived and demonstrated evil still would claim to govern mortal man.

Because God is Spirit, therefore law is spiritual, and because God is Love, therefore the spiritual law is one of harmony. It follows, therefore, that in proportion as mankind conforms to spiritual law, to that extent does harmony enter into human affairs. If, therefore, mankind is to experience the harmony of God's kingdom it will have to live in conformity to the spiritual law. According to this law good alone is real because God is infinite. Evil consequently becomes unreal, having neither intelligence nor power. It is, however, only possible to prove this to the extent that we make evil unreal to ourselves, to the extent that we recognize that if there is only one Mind, the divine, then the claim of any other mind apart from that Mind which is infinite good, must necessarily be false and must be given up. What this means, the ordinary mortal has only to examine his thinking to appreciate. As the understanding of Christian Science grows the time must come when the prayer of the Master will be fulfilled, in which he asked that all might be one even as he and his Father were one. "Perfect and infinite Mind enthroned," Mrs. Eddy has told us, on page 266 of Science and Health, "is heaven." And infinite Mind will only be enthroned in proportion as this sense of many minds is destroyed by the subordination of the individual to the will of Principle.

The Security

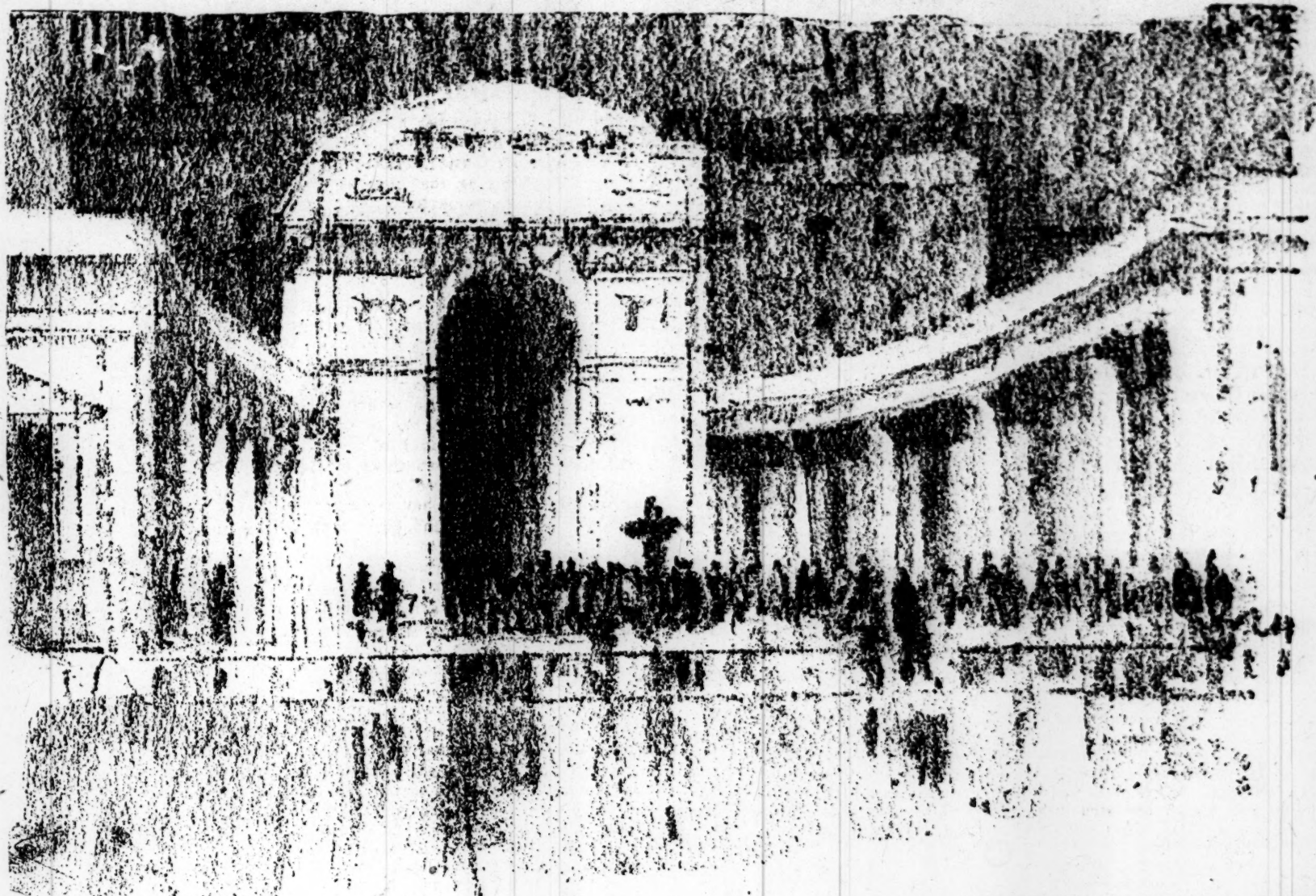
The grand security of the gifts of God is that it is God who gives them. The Giver lives forever, and is always at hand. I do not think he will give us any other security, and I am sure we can have none so strong.—Elizabeth Charles.

Arriving in Venice

"No previous preparation, descriptive or photographic, can seriously diminish the delightful thrill experienced by the newcomer to Venice as he leaves the railway platform and emerges on the station quay overlooking the Grand Canal," begins a description by L. and L. M. Ragg.

"There, by the broad flight of water-steps, the cabs of Venice, the hired gondolas, are waiting in a black mass for the arrival of the express trains. As soon as the first luggage-laden figure appears on the quay, the mass becomes agitated. The air is rent with cries: the offering, 'Gondola! Gondola!' from the water; from the shore the imperative, 'Pope! Pope!' (Boatman!) of blue-vested fashini, anxious to secure a good boat for the signori who have tipped them well. Or the Christian name of some private gondolier—'Francesco!' 'Luigi!' 'Pietro!' or what not—is shouted, and a reassuring 'Eccomi, Signorina!' 'Pronta, Signore!' comes from some stalwart standing form, who presently, with marvelous dexterity, will manage to extricate his gondola from the crowd, avoid the wash of a steamer making for the station pontoon to the left, and draw up at some spot on the outskirts of confusion. . . . When the restful gondola is reached, and the traveler begins to move along the waterway, he is penetrated by the novelty of its silence. In the darkness he strains his ears rather than his eyes, and the only sounds which meet them are the rhythmic dip of the oar, the lapping of the tide against marble steps, the weirdly melodious cry of the gondolier sent forth in warning as he rounds a corner or overtakes another boat. . . . He plunges wondering into dim side-canals, scarcely able to discern the outline of the masonry through the shadow of which he passes, all that is mean and ugly hidden by the darkness, and mystery adding allurements to beauty half revealed.

"Then he emerges again into the moonlight space of the Grand Canal, with its borderings of stately palaces. Some are shuttered and lightless, and the gondola of the house, despoiled of all but its frame, heaves fastened to its 'pali'—the tall posts before the door. Others have no gondola, while a single light is burning in the water-entrance—indications that the owners are still abroad and are expected home anon. Or, again, there is a long row of lighted windows from which



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The City Gate at Minneapolis

Within half a century after the discovery of America the flag of Spain was planted on the banks of the Mississippi River by De Soto, and something more than a century later Louis Hennepin, belonging to one of La Salle's expeditions, was sent to explore the Upper Mississippi. He discovered

and named the Falls of St. Anthony, and pitched his camp where the city of Minneapolis now stands. La Salle, in his account of the expedition, says of the spot:

"It is thirty or forty feet high, and the river is narrower here than elsewhere. There is a small island in the

midst of the chute, and the banks of the river are not bordered by high hills which gradually diminish to this point, but the country on each side is covered in light timber, such as oaks and other hard woods, scattered wide apart."

There had been adventurers in the country before Hennepin. Du Luth had passed a winter among the Indian villages of the Mille Lacs, and discovered the St. Croix River; and at all times after 1500 voyageurs and coursers des bois had traversed the country. It was Captain Jonathan Crane, however, a native of Connecticut, who gave the first full description of the Falls of St. Anthony and the surrounding country. He came there in the course of his Northwest explorations, in the November of 1766, and wrote:

"In the middle of the falls stands a small island about fifty feet broad and somewhat longer, on which grew a few craggy hemlocks and spruce trees. . . . The country around is exceedingly beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which in the summer are covered in the finest verdure and interspersed in little groves that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. On the whole when the falls are included, which may be seen at a distance of four miles, a more pleasing and picturesque view, I believe, cannot be found in the universe."

Rufus J. Baldwin, in a history of Minneapolis, comments on this enthusiastic praise with sympathy. "What traveler of the olden time," he says, "standing on the heights that overlook the panorama eastward of the city of Minneapolis has not felt his heart respond to this glorious scene. All has now changed. The oaks have disappeared, streets and squares of a great city have replaced the graceful undulations, and the falls, protected

by an artificial structure and the waters turned on the wheels of industry, have ceased to be an attractive feature."

But within the city, in the midst of a park, the Fall of Minnehaha flashes in the sunlight even as when Hiawatha saw it at the end of his long journey.

"And he journeyed without resting, Till he heard the cataract's laughter, Heard the falls of Minnehaha, Calling to him through the silence. 'Pleasant is the sound,' he murmurs, 'Pleasant is the voice that calls me.'"

And today Minneapolis extends a like welcome to the visitor, both in the association called up by her pleasant sounding, if hybrid, name, and in the inscription which meets his eye at the entrance to the city:

"More than her gates, the city opens her heart to you."

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The Lateen Sail

be called the origin of all sails. It is the sail with which antiquity was familiar. It brought the ships to Tenedos and the Argo carried it. The Norwegians had it when they were pirates a thousand years ago. They have it still. It is nearer a lug-sail than anything else, and indeed our Deal luggers carry something very near it. . . . Now this sail is too simple. It will not go close to the wind."

"When during that great renaissance of theirs in the Seventh Century the Arabs left their deserts and took to the sea they became for a short time in sailing, as in philosophy, the teachers of their new subjects. They took this sail which they had found in all the ports they had conquered along this coast—in Alexandria, in Cyrene, in Carthage, in Cesarea—they lightened and lengthened the yard, they lifted the peak up high, they clewed down the foot, and very soon they had that triangular lateen sail which will, perhaps, remain when every other evidence of their conquering energy has disappeared. With such a sail they drove those first fleets of theirs which gave them at once the islands and the commerce of the Mediterranean. It was the sail which permitted their invasion of the northern shores and the unhappy subjection of Spain.

"We Europeans have for now some seven hundred years, from at least the Third Crusade, so constantly used this gift of Islam that we half forget its origin. You may see it in all the Christian harbors of the Mediterranean today, in every port of the Portuguese coast, and here and there as far north as the Channel. It is not to be seen beyond Cherbourg, but in Cherbourg it is quite common. The harbor boats that run between the fleet and the shore hoist these lateens. Yet it is not of our own making, and indeed, it bears a foreign mark which is very distinct, and which puzzles every northerner when he first comes across this sail: it

reefs along the yard. . . . And this foreign, quaint unusual thing which stamps the lateen everywhere is best seen when the sail is put away in harbor. It does not lie down along the deck as do ours of the north, but right up along the yard, and the yard itself is kept high at the mast-head, making a great bow across the sky. . . . Save for this mark—which may have its uses, but seems to have none and to be merely barbaric—the lateen is perfect in its kind, and might be taken with advantage throughout the world (as it is throughout all this united sea) for the uniform sail. For this kind of sail is, for small craft, the nearest and the swiftest in the world, and in a general way, will lie closer to the wind than any other."

Irish Skies

In London here the streets are gray,
an' gray the sky above;
I wish I were in Ireland to see the
skies I love—
Pearl cloud, buff cloud, the color of a
dove.

All day I travel English streets, but
in my dreams I tread
The far Glencullen road and see the
soft sky overhead.
Gray clouds, white clouds, the wind
has shepherded.

At night the London lamps shine
bright, but what are they to me?
I've seen the moonlight in Glendhu,
the stars above Glencree—
The lamps of Heav'n give light enough
for me. . . .

I dream I see the Wicklow hills by
evening sunlight kissed,
An' every glen and valley there trim-
ful of radiant mist—
The jeweled sky topaz and ame-
thyst. . . .
—W. M. Letts (Songs from Leinster).

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917

EDITORIALS

Nunca Mucho Costó Poco

WHEN a country is going through a grave political crisis, amounting to something approaching a revolutionary struggle, it is difficult to discover with any certainty what is occurring behind the closed doors of post offices and telegraph stations, in the locks of which the censor has turned the key. It is only a few months since the world learned this in the case of Russia; and the wild and contradictory nature of the reports which were then published in the world's press, as emanating from Petrograd, should make any thinking person cautious in dealing with the crisis in Spain today. It must not be forgotten that, on these occasions, nothing comes over the wires except that which the party in control of the wires desires to come, and as, across the frontiers, other nations do not even know who is in possession of the wires, the great game of guessing, if you descend to it, is deprived of its one stable element of intelligent anticipation.

At the same time, though the actual facts of the struggle in Spain today are being withheld by the censors, the world is not absolutely mystified as to what is occurring. The position of the opponents was made so manifest before the censorship was imposed, that the parties to the struggle and the points of contention are at least fully understandable. If there had been any doubt whatever, the reports of the great meeting held, only a few weeks ago, in Madrid, which were cabled to this paper at the time, would have supplied an explanation. The fully detailed reports, which have just been received by mail, make the position much clearer, and show definitely, what the cable messages only faintly indicated, that the causes which have led to the struggle are only those which have been more or less operative in every kingdom in the world for many years past, and especially since the impetus given by the outbreak of the present war. For the past century and more, the Spanish ship of state has been anchored in a backwater. The rush and hum of the great political tidal way has passed by it, and breezes have scarcely shaken out its sails. Such struggles as there have been have been purely domestic, wars between Carlists and the reigning family, campaigns such as were planned by Señor Canalejas against the religious parties, and agitation by Socialist workmen, generally in Barcelona. These have not greatly ruffled the surface of the backwater; indeed, the whole matter was put very clearly by Señor Melquiades Alvarez, the famous Reformista leader, when he declared that "during the Sixteenth Century Spain lived apart from the religious struggle, and because of that there was now rooted in the country that fanaticism and spiritual lassitude which made them Misoneists, and prevented them from joining in the march of history."

What Señor Alvarez was insisting on was really this, that in closing their ears to the detonations of the Renaissance, and barring themselves in their houses lest they should become conscious of the Reformation, the people of Spain had acquired a narrow political outlook and a bigoted spiritual concept, which had led them to attempt to close the frontiers to the great revolutionary movement in the last decade of the Eighteenth Century, in France, and which still held them in the same mental mesmerism, so that they were unwilling to face the facts of today, and to take their stand with the democratic nations in their battle for civil, political, and not least, religious freedom.

This attitude has, in the last few months, received a rude shock. The fact that a great meeting of eighteen thousand people should have gathered in the Plaza de Toros, not a mile from the Palace, to listen, with manifest expressions of appreciation and agreement to the revolutionary eloquence of such men as Señor Unamuno, Señor Alvarez, and Señor Lerroux, the republican leader, and that among those upon the platform should have been Señor Perez Galdos, the greatest of Spain's living writers, is an indication that the ship of state is beginning to tug very heavily at its cables, and that if somebody does not loose the moorings, and start it out in the tide-way, the cables are likely to break, and trouble to follow. The whole tone of this meeting, a full account of which is given in another part of this paper, was a demand for Spain's acceptance of the democratic outlook, and participation with the Allies in the great struggle. Whether Spain is awake enough, and whether her democracy is sufficiently organized, to be able to enforce this protest, is one of the secrets held behind the locked doors of the telegraph offices in Madrid. But that eighteen thousand people should have cheered to the echo the denunciations of the monarchy by Señor Lerroux, when he dwelt on the insults and injuries received from Germany, and then proceeded to declare that these were only possible because the monarchy was not with the people, is an indication that the cables have been strained perilously near to the breaking point. Now the hesitation of the King does not probably lie in the fact that he has any particular affection for the Central Powers. It lies rather in the fact that with thrones trembling and crowns falling, he feels the inevitable attraction which the autocracy of the Central Powers offers to all the unstable thrones in Europe. In no country in the world has the political maxim of the British Solon of the Seventeenth Century been carried more completely into practice than in Spain. The threat of "no Bishop, no King" has found its answer there in the enormous stability and protection which the Church of Rome has extended to the reigning family. Now there is admittedly nothing revolutionary about the Church of Rome, and consequently, in the alliance of the monarchy in Spain with the Church, autocracy has found its strongest buttress in that country. It was for these reasons that Señor Canalejas, who was subsequently assassinated, was unable ever to make good his political program of the reduction of the religious houses in Spain,

and the enforcement of the old law in spite of which expelled orders had again taken up their residence in the country; and it was largely on account of this that Señor Alvarez insisted that the democratic forces in the country found the Roman Catholic Church opposed to them in their struggle against the attempt of the Hohenzollern régime to make "an apotheosis of force."

So long, however, as the army remained firm in its attachment to the throne, the reactionary elements in Spain had no particular qualms as to the immediate future. When, however, it became apparent, the other day, that the temper of the army was uncertain, and that not only the rank and file, but the officers themselves were dissatisfied with the conditions prevailing and the terms of their own service, it was seen that danger was ahead. What exactly followed it would be dangerous to say, for the very simple reason that when the censor is at work, the world gets just what it is intended it should believe. One thing, anyway, is certain, that the example of Russia is regarded as infectious and dangerous by every court in Europe. For this reason there can be little doubt that strong efforts have been made to overcome the rebellious spirit in the army, and it is perhaps because the Government has been successful in this, that it is allowed to be known that the danger in the present crisis is passed, and that there will be no intervention by Spain in the war, for the reason that the Spanish people do not see any grounds for their intervention.

Still the "Earth-Shaker" of revolution has unchained his thunder, and the detonations are sounding in every court in the world. It is possible that the liberal leaders in Spain may have discovered that the populace was not sufficiently awake to the claims of autocracy or to the meaning of democracy to give them the support they felt necessary. The forces of reaction work with great subtlety, never in the open if they can avoid it, but always through the instillation of fear and every other phase of suggestion. A man, himself a Spaniard, who knows Spain from Barcelona to Cadiz, told a representative of this paper, not very long ago, that the country had not reached the point when the democratic spirit could become articulate. It was, he declared, every day advancing along the road, but the goal had not yet been reached. Centuries of mental subjugation are not overcome in a moment, but it would be well for the Carlists and the Maurists, and all those elements which, in the words of Señor Alvarez, "support autocracy because they fear the people," to take warning by the great meeting in the Plaza de Toros, and to remember what is likely to be the fate of people who "live with their backs to the light of the future." Still, as the Spaniards themselves say, "Nunca mucho costó poco," much never costs little, and a start has certainly at last been made.

A Menacing Situation

THE question of feeding the United States, its army in Europe, and the allied nations and armies, is, if anything, more serious now than it was a few weeks ago, when it held the attention of all classes for a time. Then prices were still at their winter height, the days were cold and unpromising, and the next harvest seemed a long way off. Since then there has been much planting, the days have grown warmer, certain of the crops have begun to find their way to market, the strain in prices is relaxing, and the future seems brighter. The general situation, however, remains unchanged, save in so far as it may be changed for the worse, as a consequence of unwarranted satisfaction with present conditions. Most of the food-stuffs coping into the market now are of a perishable character. The crops that will count through the next three seasons are still in the first stages of their growth. It is impossible to tell from the planting, even approximately, what the harvest will be. There is strong probability, almost a certainty, that, even at its best, the harvest of 1917 in the United States will fall far short of meeting the requirements, for these are going to be extraordinary.

It would be a lamentable mistake for the people of the United States, in this growing season, to imagine that there will be foodstuff in abundance when the time comes for distributing the yield. Thousands of square miles of agricultural area abroad, which, under normal conditions, would contribute a large share of the world's produce, are either lying fallow or are under only partial cultivation. All but a fraction of Europe is at war; millions of men who would, ordinarily, be tilling the soil, are at the front; those left behind, men and women, are doing their utmost, but are falling far short of doing all that is necessary; numerous cargoes of grain are being destroyed every month; the deficit in the food supply, almost everywhere, is piling up, as it were, at a tremendous rate; the opportunity for the manipulator was never more inviting than it is, in the United States, today; only one thing can prevent the unscrupulous speculator from fastening his clutches upon the agricultural resources of the United States this year, even more firmly than last year, and that is strict control by the Government of the entire food supply.

It is neither necessary nor advisable to undertake to disguise the fact that the United States and its allies are face to face with a gigantic shortage. They are engaged in war, and they must be prepared to meet the conditions that arise from war. It would be criminal folly for the United States to permit its food supply to be distributed, stored, hoarded, manipulated, speculated in, wasted, as it is in ordinary circumstances. The country, for its own protection, and for the protection of the friendly nations dependent on it, should be put on an allowance at once. Manifestly, its people will not ration themselves; on the other hand, with few exceptions, they are willing to be rationed, and to contribute, in any other way possible, toward bringing about an equitable distribution of food at prices equal and just to all.

The President has not been without power, at any time since the country entered the war, to put into operation, as a measure of public safety, a complete system of Federal control over all commodities commonly called necessities. In this, as in other respects, however, he has

patiently awaited the ripening of public opinion. Congress persisting in procrastination, within the last few days he has empowered Herbert C. Hoover at least to initiate the movement for the conservation and control of foodstuffs, fuel, and other essentials to subsistence and comfort. Like the President, Mr. Hoover is moving slowly, trusting, no doubt, from day to day, that Congress will take the action for which the people have been looking for months. But Congress, after wasting priceless time, now appears to be less than ever inclined to dispose of the war measures requested by the Administration. With reference to the food question, both House and Senate allow it to be known that they are widely divided, and that, in no event, will they do as the President requests, and as the public expects, for several weeks.

Some time ago the great meat packers of the country united in demanding, in the interest of the public, that control of the food supply be taken over. They were frank enough to say that prices had got beyond their control. At about the same time, certain of the great exchanges of the country forbade speculative trading. The leading bankers and the leading merchants and manufacturers, backed by the leading newspapers, demanded speedy action by Congress on the food-supply measure. The producers, accepting the assurance that a satisfactory minimum price for their products would be secured to them, also fell into line, and have, generally speaking, been willing to be counted on the side of control. In short, in this, as in the case of other measures necessary to the successful conduct of the war, Congress only has stood in the way of expeditious action.

The ominous thing at present is, that a reason for congressional delay, postponement, and procrastination is being called for by people who have heretofore been willing to bear patiently with the halting methods of the national legislators. And wherever the reason is asked, there are increasingly sharp intimations that, when known, it will not reflect credit upon the Senators and Representatives who are retarding important business. There are also increasing recommendations that the President proceed with the business of the war, assuming his prerogative to the fullest degree, without further regard to Congress.

The gentlemen who are delaying business must be very obtuse if they do not see that, should the President take the bit in his teeth, and go on with the work which the situation calls for, leaving Congress to waste the public's time, without imperiling public safety, an overwhelming majority of the people would applaud and support him enthusiastically.

Thessaly

THESSALY is the district of Northern Greece between Macedonia and the more purely Hellenic section to the south, and between the hill country of Epirus and the Aegean Sea, so, at any rate, geographers would describe it. Just twenty years ago, when the Greek troops were flying in disorder across its plains, hard pressed by the victorious forces of Edhem Pasha, all the world was hearing about Thessaly. War was doing then what it always does, that is, teaching people geography, and such places as Larissa, and such natural features as the Pindus Mountains, became household words; whilst Ossa and Pelion stepped out of the dignity of the classics into the full glare of the modern newspaper.

Now today, as the French forces, moving down from Salonika, cross the River Salamvria, enter Larissa, and proceed systematically to the occupation of the whole province, attention is drawn, once again, to this old land amidst the world's old lands. Curiously enough, however, although an old land, Thessaly has no really important history, and it has never been the home of a great people. Its history, indeed, is closely connected with its geography. The great fertile plain has ever offered a sore temptation to the people of the hills which surrounded it, and it was just this fertility which first induced the Thessalians to leave their homes in the hills of Epirus, and descend into the rich country which lies, some sixty miles square, between the Cambunian Mountains on the north and Othys on the south, and between the Pindus in the west and the continuous line of Ossa and Pelion in the east.

The Thessalians, in two successive waves, drove the Beotians and the Dorians southward, and settled in the land. That was all in the remote period before Greek civilization had begun to develop. Thessaly next came prominently into notice at that critical period in the history of classical Greece when Xerxes, with his Persian hosts, was threatening the liberties of the great city states of the peninsula. During the years that had intervened, the Thessalian had waxed fat. His land was fertile; whilst its spacious surface presented none of those elevations so dear to the heart of the founder of warlike cities. There was never, in Thessaly, anything like the great democratic city states of Greece proper. It was, on the contrary, the natural home of powerful aristocracies, and such families as the Aleuadae of Larissa, and the Scopadae of Crannon, were famous in their time. Thessaly never developed the high patriotism of Greece, and so, in the time of the Persian wars, the Aleuadae of Larissa threw in their lot with the Persian against their Greek neighbors.

When a common cause did unite the oligarchies of Thessaly, the combination was, of course, a powerful one. Such confederations, however, occurred but seldom, and were never lasting. So it went on all through the centuries of the Christian era. Immigrants came to the fertile lands of Thessaly from different parts of the Balkans, and the general complexion of its population was different in different centuries. It has always, however, been very largely Greek, and even before 1881, when, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Berlin, the district was formally handed over to Greece by the Porte, this was so much the case that Greek was everywhere used as the official language. Greece has certainly done well by Thessaly. Trade has been fostered, and the interior of the country has been opened up by means of

railways; whilst the port of Volo, the only outlet for trade in the whole district, has become a busy place of traffic.

Notes and Comments

AS THE German Government has now admitted what has been stated in these columns, that the Bremen was "sunk, perhaps the gentlemen who have been telling the public through interviews in the press exactly where she and the other "hundreds" of captured submarines are anchored in British harbors, will now inform the salvage companies instead of her exact position under water. The value of the cargo will make it well worth their while.

"The fort of London was successfully bombarded." This from the official German war news, describing the recent air raid in the course of which a school was struck, and some sixty children killed and wounded. Well, we believe there is a fort twenty miles or so out of the open city of London. It was begun some twenty years ago, but only a few casemates were completed. These are now overgrown with creepers, and have been occupied by the vendors of ginger beer and such like dangerous explosives. Several battalions of children also bivouac in them on warm summer afternoons. And yet people say that the Germans have no sense of humor.

THE turning out of archives, one of the joyous results of the revolution in Russia, must be bringing to light some strange documents, especially those connected with the secret police. One such, recently published in the Retch, is beyond praise. It appears that in the urban district of Bielef, in the Province of Tula, there was a doctor who had the amazing temerity to name his dog Stoly-pin. Investigations were, at once, made by the "under-officer" who subsequently drew up the report, and the head of the Bielef gendarme department was approached "with reference to this unsuitable name." The next step was to summon the offender himself, who explained that he had not named the dog Stoly-pin, but Stolyпка. Nevertheless, the report continues, the servant and children still refer to the dog as Stoly-pin, and one is compelled to listen to unsuitable talk amongst the people in reference to the name. Finally it was discovered that the dog's owner had taken an enthusiastic part in the railway strike of 1905, and his behavior was declared to occasion serious mistrust as to "his political soundness." Could unconscious satire go farther?

HARRY LAUDER surely never appeared to better advantage, and he certainly never had a vaster or more enthusiastic audience, than when he stood on the platform of the Albert Hall, London, recently, to support a great national demand for prohibition. "Men and women," he said, "if there is a barrier up against us that is going to impede victory, let us sweep it away. If drink is a barrier, if beer is a barrier, then break that barrier down. The voice of the people demands from the Government that if drink is to postpone victory, the Government must postpone drink." The issue before the country could hardly have been put more forcibly.

WHY not let it be more generally known that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is performing splendid service for the United States, for the Allies, and for the cause of democracy the world over? Of course, the members of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor are in sympathy with all that the United States and the Allies stand for, but dishonest and disloyal leadership has often perverted and betrayed a well-intentioned following. Mr. Gompers' work should not be overlooked or underrated.

THESE are days of conservation everywhere, even in a part of the world where the present generation has, up to this time, known nothing but abundance. About one-third of the way across the American Continent even the poets are striving to put their compositions to practical account, or to combine them with practical local admonitions, so that there shall be no waste of effort. Thus one of them, who is enlisted in the tidy-up movement, writes:

Should you go into a restaurant and the waiters are unclean,
And the pies are on a counter unprotected by a screen,
And if the floor is dirty and the walls of dingy hue,
And the ceiling cobweb covered—then the thing to do
Is: Go somewhere else.

HERE is another illustration of the tendency to combine business and pleasure, enterprise and culture, in verse:

To our friends and our relations,
For the very best locations
Looking round:
From the South up to Alaska
There's no place like Nebraska
To be found.
Valleys, ranges, hills and branches,
Railways, cities, farms and ranches,
All are great;
Their attractions make one's task a
Satisfaction in Nebraska,
Growing State.
Certainly you could not ask a
Better country than Nebraska
For a home.

ONE advantageous thing about the food-saving campaign now in progress is that it is not going to harm any one, or prevent any one from having all the food he needs. A leading railroad company of the United States has just adopted a method of serving food in its dining cars which might well be put into practice by restaurants and hotels. This company has determined to serve "war portions" to customers who do not desire to pay for portions of the usual size. These "war portions" will be one half or one third smaller than the ordinary ones, with prices correspondingly smaller. The railroad thus expects to save \$60,000 a year in its expenditures for raw foodstuffs, and it is estimated that, if all railroads would adopt a similar policy, the saving would amount to \$6,000,000 a year for the nation. If the plan should be adopted by all food-serving agencies the total saving would perhaps solve the entire food-shortage question. It is worth trying, anyway.